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THE MAJORS AND THEIR MARRIAGES
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THE RIVET IN GRANDFATHER'S NECK
THE SOUL OF MELICENT
CHIVALRY
THE CORDS OF VANITY
GALLANTRY
THE LINE OF LOVE
THE EAGLE'S SHADOW



The Majors and Their Marriages

This, the Burlington Edition of
"The *Majors and Their Marriages*,"
is Limited to One Hundred Copies,
of which this Book is Number 39th

James Branch Cabell

The Majors and Their Marriages

BY

JAMES BRANCH CABELL

With Collateral Accounts of the Allied
Families of Aston, Ballard, Christian,
Dancy, Hartwell, Hubard, Macon, Mar-
able, Mason, Patteson, Piersey, Seawell,
Stephens, Waddill, and Others.



"Fortuna non mutat genus"



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Acknowledgment at Large

MATERIAL for this volume has, for the most part, been drawn firsthand from the original Virginia county records, notably those of Charles City and York and Chesterfield. Equity demands, however, that the compiler confess his obligation to divers stray items in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* and, especially, in the *William and Mary College Quarterly*, for very often indicating the most remunerative lines of investigation.

Among other volumes consulted and freely used should in particular be specified Mr. Lyon G. Tyler's *Cradle of the Republic*, Mr. W. G. Stanard's *Colonial Virginia Register*, Hotten's *Original Lists of Emigrants*, Hening's *Statutes at Large*, Neill's *Virginia Carolorum*, and Mr. Philip Alexander Bruce's monumental books, the *Institutional History*, the *Economic History*, and the *Social Life*, of Virginia during the seventeenth century.

To the last-named three histories in particular the compiler stands so deep in debt that it seems hideously ungracious to point out in Mr. Bruce's account of the Stephens-Harrison duel, as given on page 245 of the *Social History*, a curious misprint, whereby the wrong participant is killed; but, thus embalmed in a work of such perdurable worth, the error is of grave weight to all descendants of Captain Richard Stephens, since it untimeously bereaves them of their progenitor an awkwardly long while before his marriage. Yet—be it repeated,—it is only the splendor and the finality of Mr. Bruce's achievement which lends importance to any mistake therein, such as elsewhere might be trivial.

In conclusion, the compiler is under no little personal obligation to Mr. Morgan P. Robertson, for facilitating access to the Virginia State Archives; to Mr. Daniel M. Patterson, for assistance in investigating the Virginia Land

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Grants and Bounty Warrants; to Mrs. Kate Pleasants Minor of the Virginia State Library, and to Mr. W. G. Stanard of the Virginia Historical Society, for innumerable helpful courtesies; to Mr. Reginald S. Major, for much very patient guidance and aid among the Charles City records, as to Mr. T. T. Hudgins for similar pilotage among those of York; also, to Mrs. Beverley B. Munford, for placing her excellent library of Virginiana at the compiler's disposal, however unintentionally: and above all, to Mrs. John R. Waddill, without whose invaluable co-operation in every line of research this book would never have been possible.

DUMBARTON GRANGE

August 25th, 1915

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Edward Major of Nansemond



T LEAST four persons surnamed Major came to Virginia early in the seventeenth century, and left descendants there in the male line. An Edward Major was living in Old Accomack before 1635, and died before 1646, leaving a son, Thomas Major, who married Elizabeth Pierce, and had issue. John Major, who according to a deposition was born in 1607, seemingly another son of Edward Major, was living in Accomack in 1634, where he married, first, Maudlin ———, and, second, in 1640, Jany Lorrimer; and he too left issue. The descendants of John Major and Thomas Major, however, appear all to have made their homes upon the Eastern Shore.

Upon the mainland a Richard Major patented land in Charles River, afterward York, county, 12 May 1638; and eventually acquired by further patents and purchases a considerable plantation in the present King William county. He died circa 1670, leaving four sons, John, Richard, George and Francis Major, of whom all save Richard certainly had issue. Many circumstances indicate the probability of this elder Richard Major's having been another son of the Edward Major who settled in Old Accomack, although of this there is no positive proof. For a more detailed notice of these Major immigrants compare page 28.

Another EDWARD MAJOR—who despite the similarity of name appears to have had no connection with either the Accomack or King William county Majors—was born in England in 1615, and came to Virginia in the *Bonaventure*, arriving in the January of 1634-5. He is named as a head-

right in Robert Bennett's land-patent of 26 June 1635. A headright, it may permissibly be premised, was a person of sixteen or upward whose passage to the Colony had been paid for by the patentee, whereby the latter became entitled to fifty acres of land.

This Robert Bennett was brother to the Richard Bennett who was Governor of Virginia in 1652-1655, and there was perhaps some tie of blood between the families of Bennett and of Edward Major. There was certainly a close friendship; and the will of Anthony Barham of Mulberry Island, Richard Bennett's brother-in-law, (dated and proved in the September of 1641), leaves a bequest of £10—the equivalent then of \$250—to "my friend Edward Major," and "50 shillings, to make her a ring" to "Martha Major, wife of my loving friend"; and appoints Edward Major as one of the two executors in Virginia, with an additional legacy of £3, to purchase a mourning ring.

Edward Major seems to have lived for a while in Charles River county, (the name of which as has been said was afterward changed to York), where he witnessed a deed given by Captain John Utie of "Utimaria", 20 November 1635. He eventually settled, however, in Norfolk, in that part of the county from which Nansemond was formed a little later, where, on 18 May 1637, Edward Major patented 450 acres, in the upper county of New Norfolk, on Nansemond river, and adjoining the land of Daniel Gookin. The land was claimed as due for the transportation of nine persons, who are enumerated as Edward Major, Thomas Terrell, William Beates, William Young, Arthur Purnell, John Ripple, Richard Grigson, Jane Grigson, and John Griffith. The inclusion of his own name as a headright suggests that Edward Major had revisited England in 1636, after having a glimpse of the Colony; and returning permanently, had paid his own passage over, with that of eight other persons.

This patent was renewed 4 October 1644, and again on 10 February 1645-6, with fifty additional acres of marsh land added for the transport of one more headright. Edward

Major had meanwhile also patented 300 acres in Warwick county, 24 September 1645.

Edward Major was evidently a Puritan, one of the many whom the Bennetts brought to Virginia; and it was most natural he should have made his home in Nansemond, which was then a stronghold of the non-conformists. It was this Nansemond colony of dissenters from the Church of England which in 1642 sent letters to Boston requesting that Puritan clergymen be assigned them, to minister to their spiritual wants. John Winthrop, then Governor of Massachusetts, sent in reply three eminent divines; and Sir William Berkeley, then Governor of Virginia, and whatever his other virtues a staunch churchman, caused the Assembly forthwith to decree:

“FFOR the preservation of the puritie of doctrine & vnitie of the church, *It is enacted* that all ministers whatsoever which shall reside in the collony are to be conformable to the orders and constitutions of the church of England, and the laws therein established, and not otherwise to be admitted to teach or preach publickly or privatly; And that the Gov. and Counsel do take care that all nonconformists, vpon notice of them, shall be compelled to depart the collony with all conveniencie.”

An appalling massacre of the colonists by the Indians followed hard upon the putting into effect of this law, in 1644: and was heralded by the Puritans as an evincement of Heaven's indignation at the persecutions to which they were being subjected. Thomas Harrison, Governor Berkeley's own chaplain and spiritual adviser, was converted to Puritanism by the manifest miracle. But other churchmen moralized with a difference, and in the massacre divined an evidence of the Deity's condemnation of their sin in ever having permitted Virginia to be contaminated by the admittance of Puritans.

In Nansemond—the county was formed from Norfolk in 1646—Edward Major was for many years a justice of the peace, remaining in commission until his death. The county justices, it may be specified, were appointed by the

Governor from among the "most able, honest, and judicious" citizens of their respective counties: in addition to requiring these qualities, a politic governor most naturally sought to place the laws' administration in the hands of persons of sufficient fortunes to render them immune to bribery, and of enough influence, in one way or another, to render their goodwill of importance to himself. The dignity, following the English precedent, was honorary, and carried no salary in any strict sense of the term; somewhat later, by an act passed in 1661-2, it was ordered that thirty pounds of tobacco be paid toward the maintenance of the county judges by every litigant in their respective courts who failed to win his suit.

Edward Major was likewise long an officer of the Nansemond militia, being named Lieutenant-Colonel thereof in 1653. Membership in the militia was not in those days of continual Indian warfare a gaudy matter of marching in a parade; all freemen between sixteen and sixty were liable to service; and officership therein was so highly esteemed that the honor and responsibility were awarded, by the Governor, to each county's most prominent men, and to such alone. To abridge from Mr. Bruce's invaluable *Institutional History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*: "The reason for this is quite simple—serving as officers in the militia did not merely create an opportunity for personal display on occasions when an entire county's inhabitants were present to take part in the muster drill; it meant far more even than the gratification of a taste for military exercises, for in the end, every officer was certain to have an experience of warfare in its harshest forms The most ordinary foresight, therefore, dictated that, when the appointment of these officers was to be made, the most capable men whom each county could furnish should be chosen, if for no other reason, to strengthen the confidence of the common soldiers, when the hour for fighting arrived The prospect of personal peril must in itself have been a powerful inducement to the younger members of the principal families to seek a position higher than the file The appalling

features of warfare with a foe regardless of all the amenities of civilized combat must also have had its effect in stimulating that patriotic feeling which was no small factor among the motives causing the foremost citizens to apply for positions of command in the militia. And appointments to such a position as involving the defence of every fireside, tended also to enhance that general influence in the community at large already enjoyed by the man filling it."

Then, too, in the Virginia House of Burgesses—corresponding roughly to our modern Legislature, and modeled upon the English House of Parliament—Edward Major served five terms. He represented Upper Norfolk for the sessions beginning 20 November 1645 and 1 March 1645-6; and Nansemond county for the sessions beginning 5 October 1646, and 26 April 1652, and 5 July 1653, being Speaker of the House in 1652.

It is noticeable that he was made Speaker coincidentally with Richard Bennett's accession to the governorship, 30 April 1652. This, of course, marked the reluctant surrender of Virginia, in March 1652, to the Commonwealth and Puritan supremacy. Through this momentous turn of affairs was Richard Bennett—who received the surrender, as the Commonwealth's commissioner and representative—made Governor of Virginia, and his friend Edward Major promoted to the most important position within the gift of the House of Burgesses. In passing, the speakership was an office no less lucrative than influential; and the Speaker's salary was obtained in the same way as the Governor's, every county being required to contribute thereto in proportion to the number of tithables.

The Speaker elected for the next Assembly, that of 25 November 1652, was Colonel Thomas Dew, the other burgess from Nansemond: and the following session, that of 5 July 1653, was inaugurated with perhaps the solitary instance of a governor's attempt to interfere with the choice of the Burgesses for Speaker. Bennett's curious letter to the House (given in Hening, I, 377) to protest against the election of Walter Chiles, is at least capable of being con-

strued as a suggestion that Bennett would be glad to see, instead of Chiles, the Governor's friend Edward Major, again a member of the House, re-elected to the Speakership. But this is of necessity guess-work; and at all events, the Burgesses chose William Whitby of Warwick.

Edward Major was during this session named for the important office of one of the commissioners to be sent to Northampton, to suppress the discontent there against Parliamentary rule. The appointments of the Assembly are hereinafter quoted; and this seems to have been his last appearance in public life.

Colonel Edward Major died either in the latter part of 1654 or in the January of 1655: he was, according to the Norfolk records, among the justices of the peace sitting at a court held in Nansemond 24 April 1654, and among the Charles City records is a deed, dated 24 April 1655, from "Susanna Major, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Major", confirming her deceased husband's gift of "a mare fole, that fell last August, of a bay Collor, unto my brother Mr. Walter Aston," which document was recorded 21 April 1656.

Edward Major had married twice: first, circa 1635, Martha, probably a daughter of William Butler; and, second, very probably in November 1652, Susanna, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Aston of Charles City. In Charles City county is recorded a deed by Edward Major, dated 17 November 1652, releasing Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Aston from all past, present or future incurred indebtedness touching the estate of Humphrey Leisher: this puzzling document, hereinafter given, seems to mark a relinquishment of dower rights on the occasion of Edward Major's second marriage; and it was endorsed by Susanna Major, 23 April 1655, and recorded 16 February 1655-6. By this second wife, who as has been seen survived him, he appears to have had no children.

By his first marriage Edward Major had issue:

I. EDWARD MAJOR of Nansemond, who married Sarah ———, but died in 1661 without issue.

II. WILLIAM MAJOR of York, of whom an account is for the present deferred.

III. ROBERT MAJOR to whom his father left land in Warwick county, possibly the land patented 24 September 1645. A Robert Major served on the jury in Surry 15 November 1652, but Edward Major's son of that name could hardly then have been of age. Robert Major, probably a godson of Robert Bennett, seems to have left no issue.

IV. MARTHA MAJOR, who had married before 1654 — Buckner. All record as to her descendants has been lost.

Notes made circa 1842 from the records of Nansemond by a descendant of Edward Major state that Edward Major's will was then on record there—"recorded in February 1654-1655"—and that "he left to his son Edward his lands in Nansemond, and to Robt some land in Warwick, and to Wm his land in York Co." These notes are herein after quoted verbatim.

ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

TO ALL TO whome these p'sents shall come, I, SR JOHN HARVEY, Lft. Govern'r, &c., send &c, Whereas &c, Now Know ye &c, That I, the said SR JOHN HARVEY, Kt, doe, wth the consent of the Counsell of State, accordingly give and grannt unto EDWARD MAJOR fower hundred and fiftie acres of land, scituate, lying and being in the upper Countie of New Norfolk, at Nansamund river: North East Joyning to the land of Daniell Gookin, gent; South west, upon a Creeke running into the woods; South East, upon the said Nansamund river; North west, into the woods: The saide fower hundred and fiftie acres of land being due unto him, the said EDWARD MAJOR, by and for the transportacon, at his own p'per coste and charges, of nine p'sons into this Colony, whose names are in the records menconed under this pattent:

To have and to hold, &c: dated this 18th of May 1637.
Ut in aliis.

Edward Major, Tho: Terrell, William Boates, William Young, Arthur Purnell, John Ripple, Richard Grigson, Jane Grigson, & John Griffith. (*Headrights.*)

—VIRGINIA LAND PATENTS.

TO ALL &c, Whereas &c, Now Know yee that I, the said RICHARD KEMP, Esqre, doe, with the advice and Consent of the Councill of State, Accordingly give, grant and confirm unto EDWARD MAJOR four hundred and fifty acres of Land, Scituate, lying and being in the County of Upper Norfolk, att Nansimond river: South west upon a Creeke Commonly Called Major's Creeke; South East and by South upon Nansimond river; North west and by North unto ye Woods; and North East adjoyning to Land Claimed by Olliver Sprye: The said four hundred and fifty acres of Land being by Patent (but misbounded), bearing Date the 18th of May, Anno Dom'o 1637, granted to the Said EDWARD MAJOR by Sr John Harvey, the then Governr, and Councill; and being due unto the said EDWARD MAJOR by and for the Transportation, at his own proper Cost and Charges, of nine persons into the Colony, Whose Names are Mentioned in the records Under the Patent: To have and to hold &c, to be held &c, Yeilding and paying unto our Said Sovereign Lord the King, his heires and Success'rs for Ever, or to his or their rent gath'ers, for Every fifty acres of Land herein and by these presents given and granted, yearly at the feast of St. Michaell the Archangell, begining Seven yeares after the Date of the form'r Patent above Specified, the fee rent of one Shilling, to his Majestie's Use: Dated the 4th Day of October 1644.

—VIRGINIA LAND PATENTS.

TO ALL &c, Whereas &c, Now Know yee that I, the said SR WILLIAM BERKELY, Knt, doe, with the Advice and Consent of the Councill of State, Accordingly give, grant and confirm unto Mr. EDWARD MAJOR three hundred acres of Land, Scituate, lyeing and being in the County of Warwick: and bounding westerly on the Land of John Salford, Now in the Occupation of Thomas flukener; and thence Extending along the bank of the Maine river Easterly one hundred and fifty poles, and there bounding on the Land of Thomas Godby Southerly, upon the bank of the Maine river; and thence running into the Woods Northerley three hundred and twenty poles: the said three hundred acres of Land being due unto him, the said EDWARD MAJOR, by and for the Transportation of Six persons into this Colony, all whose names are in the records Mentioned under this Patent: which said three hundred acres of Land was form'ly granted to several persons,—Vizt., one hundred and fifty acres to Pharaoh flinten, one hundred to Giles Allington, and fifty to William Bentley,—but being by them Deserted, is now granted to the Said EDWARD MAJOR: According to the Custome of the Countrey, To have and to hold &c, to bee held &c, Yeilding and paying unto our Said Sovereign Lord the King his heires and success'rs for Ever, or to his or their Treasurer ffor Every fifty acres of Land herein by these presents given and granted, year'ly at the feast of St. Michael the Archangell, the fee rent of one shilling, to his Majestie's Use:—Provided &c: Dated September ye 24th 1645.

—VIRGINIA LAND PATENTS.

TO ALL &c, Whereas &c, Now Know yee that I, the said SR WILLIAM BERKELEY, Knt, doe, with the advice and Consent of the Councill of State, Accordingly give and grant unto EDWARD MAJOR, Gent, four hundred and fifty Acres of Land, together with fifty acres of Marsh thereunto Adjoyning, Scituate and being in the County of Nansimum, and being on the Northward

side of Nansimum river: and begining at a Marked red oake Standing on a point of the Eastward side of the Mouth of a Creeke Called Major's Creeke, and Nigh unto a Small Island; and runing upon the Eastward side of the said Creeke unto a Marked red oake Standing by the Creeke side; and soe runing North East two hundred thirty-one poles unto a Marke Hickery; and South East by South three hundred and twenty poles, adjoyning on the Land of Mr. Oliver Spry, unto a Marked Post Standing in a Marsh; and so by, by or nigh, the Maine river side unto the first Mentioned Marked tree, Including or bounding the Said quantity of Land: The said five hundred Acres of Land being due unto the said EDWARD MAJOR as ffoloweth: (Vizt.), four hundred and fifty acres, part thereof, by Vertue of a former patent granted unto him, bearing Date the 4th Day of October 1644; and fifty acres of the residue thereof, by and for the Transport of one person into this Colony, whose names (*sic*) are in the records Mentioned under this Patent: To have and to hold &c, to be held &c, Yeilding and paying &c, which payment is to be made Seven yeares after the Date of these presents, and not before &c, Provided &c, Dated this 10th of ffebruary 1645.

—VIRGINIA LAND PATENTS.

WHEREAS the paper subscribed by name of the inhabitants of Northampton countie is scandalous and seditious, and hath caused much disturbance in the peace and government of that county, *It is therefore ordered by this present Grand Assembly*, That all the subscribers of the said paper bee disabled from bearing any office in this countrey, and that Leift. Edmund Scarbrough, who hath been an assistant and instrument concerneing the subscribing of the same, bee also disabled from bearing any office vntill he hath answered therevnto, and the honourable Governour & Secretarie be intreated to go over to Accomack, with such assistants as the house shall think fitt,

for the settlement of the peace of that countie, and punishinge delinquents.

ACCORDING to an order of this Assembly, vpon the petition of Coll. Nathaniel Littleton, Coll. Argoll Yarley, Major William Andrews, and some other commissioners of Northampton county, Master Speaker (*William Whitby of Warwick*), Left. Coll. EDWARD MAJOR, Left. Coll. Geo. Fletcher, Coll. Thomas Dew and Left. Coll. Rob't Pitt are nominated as assistants to attend the Governour and Secretarie for the settlement of the peace of that county, and the punishment of delinquents there according to their demerits, the appointment of all officers both for peace and warr, the division of that county, and the hearing and determineing of the businesse of damages between Capt. Daniel How and Left. Coll. Edm'd Scarbrough. As also between Capt. John Jacob and the said Edmund Scarbrough, with all other matters and things necessary and incident for the preservation of the peace of that place, ffor which this shall be their commission. The charges which the said commissioners shall be at, both in goeing, stayinge there & returninge, to be levied vpon those persons that occasioned their repair thither.

—HENING'S STATUTES AT LARGE, I, 380, 384.

BE IT KNOWNE unto all men by these p'sents, that I, Lt: Coll: ED. MAJOR, have remised, released & quit-Claymed, & alwayes for me, my heires, ex'ors, Adm'rs & ass'gns, do by these p'sents remise, release & quitt-Claim Lt: Coll: WALTER ASTON of & from all & all manner of avowe, as well ye reall as ye p'sonal debts & reckonings, & debts or demands ensuing, that I, the s'd Lt: Coll: MAJOR, my heires, ex'ors, adm'rs & assigns, or any of us, had, now have, or we shall or may hereafter have ag'st the s'd Lt: Coll: ASTON, his heires, ex'rs, adm'rs, or Assigns, for, touching or concerneing the estate of Humfrey Leisher, dec'ed, or any p'rt or parcell thereof, from ye be-

ginning of ye worlde to ye p'sent day. In witnesse whereof I have hereunto Sett my hande & Seale, ye 17th day of November, An'o D'm 1652.

p'r EDW: MAJOR

Signed, Sealed & Deliver'd in ye p'sence of: (*Signed*)
Edw. Hill. Rec: febr: 16: 1656.

—CHARLES CITY COUNTY RECORDS.

This document was endorsed by "SUSANNA MAJOR, ye relict of Lt: Coll: EDD. MAJOR" 23 April 1655, with an acknowledgment of having "rec'd of my father, Lt: Coll: WALTER ASTON full & reall satisfacon for all debts, dues & Demands" touching the estate concerned, amounting in all to some 5,880 pounds of tobacco: and this endorsement likewise was recorded in Charles City 16 February 1656.

K NOW ALL MEN by these p'sents that I, SUSANNA MAJOR, ye Relict of Lt: Coll: EDD. MAJOR, do ratifie & Confirme ye guifte of my dec'd husband, (that is to say, one mare fole, that fell Last August, of a bay Collor), unto my brother, Mr. WALTER ASTON; And do dis-Claim all my Claime of ye s'd fole: As witness my hand, this 24th day of Aprill 1655.

SUSANNA MAJOR

Rec: 21 Apr: 1656. Test: (*Signed*) Matthew Edlow, Edward Smith.

—CHARLES CITY COUNTY RECORDS.

AT NANSEMOND C. H. is a copy of the wills of three members of the Major family, beginning with an Edward Major, which was recorded in February 1654-1655, and shows he had three sons, named Edward and Robert and William, and a dater named Martha Buckner. His wife had name Susanna. He left to his son Edward his lands in Nansemond, and to Robt some land in Warwick, and to Wm his land in York Co. His wife Susannah died eight years after him, and her will names

her nephews, John Cox and Thomas Binns, and her neice Susan Binns, and her son in law William Major. There is the will of an Edward Major recorded in 1661, I think in June, which only mentions his wife Sarah and two friends. In an old book of law I saw once that an Edward Major was member of the old house of Burgesses in 1650, I think. Mr Major's grandfather came from York to Chas C., long before they lived at Burlington, as I have heard Pres Jno Tyler say. They had Ballard kin there.

There is also a bond for five hundred pounds given by Thos Cocke on marrying the Relict of Wm Major in 168- (*the last digit may be either 2 or 4*) with her father Lemuel Mason and Jas Thelebault as his securities. This was the founder of the Cockes of Malvern Hill with whom the Majors are thus closely connected through their joint ancestress.

The foregoing notes were made by a descendant of Edward Major in the end fly-leaves of a copy of Cooper's *Homeward Bound* printed by Carey, Lea & Blanchard, in Philadelphia, 1838: though as the reference to "Pres Jno Tyler" shows, the memoranda could not have been written therein before 1841. The records of Nansemond were partially destroyed by fire in the April of 1734, which fact may account for the notes' brevity, without palliating their woeful looseness of expression: but as the Nansemond records were destroyed *in toto* shortly after the War between the States, it is now impossible to amplify these notes, such as they are.

The "old book of law" was probably Hening's *Statutes at Large*, and the date should be, not 1650, but 1652 or 1653. "Maioir" is, of course, only a variant spelling of "Major," frequently encountered; and "son-in-law" often means, as here, "step-son." The writer, too, was mistaken in stating that the Cockes of Malvern Hill descend from Thomas Cocke and Elizabeth Mason, (who married, first, William Major, son of Lieutenant Colonel Edward Major of Nansemond), as Thomas Cocke left issue only two daughters. The family in question traces instead from Richard Cocke, who married Mary Aston, the sister of Colonel Edward

Major's second wife, as is hereinafter explained: there was thus in reality some connection between the families of Cocke and Major, but none such as is asserted above.

ASTON OF CHARLES CITY

COLONEL EDWARD MAJOR married, first, circa 1636 Martha, supposed to have been a daughter of William Butler. She was probably the mother of all his children. He married, second, certainly after 1641, and presumably in 1652, Susanna, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Aston of Charles City county.

"SIR WALTER ASTON of Tixall in Com. Staff. Knight, had issue: Leonard Aston borne in Tixall, second son; he was of Longdon; who had issue: Walter Aston of Longdon in Com. Staff. Gent, who married Joyce, daughter of Nason of Rougham in Co. Warwick, and had issue: (1) Thomas Aston, eldest son, liveth at Kilbarry in Ireland; (2) Simon Aston of London, grocer, A'o 1634, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Wheeler of London, merchant, and hath issue, William and Anne; (3) Robert Aston of London, grocer, A'o 1634, who married Sarah, daughter of John Stourton of Stourton in Com. Nottingham, gent, and hath issue, Simon and Robert; and (4) Walter Aston, now in the West Indies." *The Visitation of London*, 1634, gives this pedigree. Virginia at that time, be it noted, was often spoken of as the West Indies.

The immigrant to Virginia was thus cousin to Sir Walter Aston, Ambassador to Spain 1620-25 and 1635-38, who was created a baronet in 1611, and Lord Aston of Forfar in the Scottish Peerage, 28 November 1627. Lord Aston was descended in the following line: Sir Walter Aston of Tixall in Com. Staff, knighted in 1560, who had with other issue: Sir Edward Aston, knighted in 1570, who had issue: Sir Walter (afterward Lord) Aston, born 9 July 1584, died 13 August 1639.

The arms of Aston are: Argent a fess and in chief three

lozenges sable. Crest, A bull's head coupé sable. Motto, *Numini et patriae asto.*

WALTER ASTON, the immigrant, was born in England 1606 and came to Virginia circa 1628. He represented Shirley Hundred Island in the Virginia House of Burgesses 1629-30; both Shirley Hundreds, Mr. Farrar's and Chaplain's, in February 1631-2; Shirley Hundred Maine and "Cawsey's Care" in September 1632, and February 1632-3; and Charles City county in 1642-3. He was for years a justice of the peace and militia officer for Charles City county, being named as lieutenant-colonel 17 September 1655.

On 26 July 1638 he patented 590 acres in Charles City county—"near Shirley Hundreds", on Kimage's Creek, of which land 200 acres, known as "Cawsey's Care", were purchased by a deed dated 7 February 1634, from John Causey, as heir of Nathaniel Causey. The rest of this land was due Aston for the transportation into Virginia of ten persons, named as "James Jefferson, William Ward, Thomas Shorte, Richard Williams, Wm Johnes, Jon Williams, John Hobbs, John Esquire, Jon Roberts, & John Maroy." Aston patented an additional 250 acres in Charles City 10 April 1643, due by an order of the Court dated 15 October 1641: this tract is described as bordering the lands of Captain Epps and Robert Martyn. The entire grant, of 1,040 acres, was confirmed to Aston 12 August 1646.

Walter Aston died 6 April 1656, being then aged forty-nine, and having lived in Virginia twenty-eight years, according to his tombstone, which still stands at Westover. He had married, first, Narbow —, (or Warbow), and, second, Hannah Jordan, who survived him, and married, second, Colonel Edward Hill. Permission to probate the will of Lieutenant Colonel Walter Aston was granted to "Mrs. Hanna Aston, his Relict", in Charles City, 25 January 1656-7.

Walter Aston left issue: Susannah Aston, who married Edward Major; Walter Aston, whose will, dated 21 December 1666, proved 4 February 1666-7, is preserved in *Byrd's*

Book of Title Deeds, and whose tomb, likewise at Westover, shows he died (unmarried) on 29 January 1666-7, aged "27 Years and 7 Monthes"; Mary Aston, who married and left issue by Richard Cocke; and Elizabeth Aston, who married and left issue by Thomas Binns.

The will of Captain Thomas Pawlett, dated 12 January 1643-4, shows that Walter Aston had also a son, Thomas Aston, Pawlett's godson, who probably died in infancy: to this child the will leaves "one silver spoon and one sow shote"; to Mr. Walter Aston, "my gun", and he, with Captain Francis Epps, is named as overseer; to Mrs. Aston the testator gives forty shillings, and to Walter Aston, the younger, five pounds.

The plantation known as "Cawsey's Care" was first patented, 10 December 1620, by Nathaniel Causey, an old soldier, who came in the First Supply in January 1608, and from whose son, John Causey, Colonel Walter Aston purchased the place in 1634. Walter Aston, the younger, inherited and, in 1666, devised the estate to Mr. George Harris of Westover, merchant. The latter died without issue, and "Cawsey's Care" fell to his brother, Thomas Harris of London, merchant. Thomas Harris sold the plantation to Colonel Thomas Grendon, Jr., who by his will, proved 3 December 1684, devised the same to William Byrd, Jr., son of William Byrd, whereupon it became absorbed in the Byrd estate.

NOTE ON MAJOR OF ACCOMAC; AND OF KING WILLIAM

JOHN MAJOR was brought to Virginia by Lieutenant Thomas Flint, being named as a headright in the latter's land-patent granted 20 September 1628. John Major, aged "27 or thereabouts" when he gave a deposition in April 1634, was living in Old Accomack as early as 1632, in which year a suit was brought against him by the administrators of William Harminson. He was one of the viewers of tobacco there in 1639. He patented 400

acres in Accomack in September 1640, by virtue of a certificate, granted in Accomack 3 August 1640, that he had imported eight persons into Virginia; and this patent was renewed 4 September 1643. He patented 400 acres in Northampton, 10 November 1643, by a patent dated 30 January 1640; and 400 acres more in Northampton, 24 October 1650, due for the transportation of eight persons. His wife in May 1634, as shown in a suit brought against him for midwife fees, was Maudlin Major. But he married, second, in 1640, "Jany, daughter of Henry Lorrymer", who is so named as a headright in the certificate granted 3 August 1640, and figures among the headrights as "Jany Major" in the patent as granted in September 1640.

In Accomack, 4 December 1644, a certificate was granted THOMAS MAJOR for the transportation of Edward Major (his father), Francis Major, Elizabeth Major, John Major, Thomas Major, Christopher Pierce, Stephen Pierce, Henry Morgan, Edward Rouse, and Mary Sayer. York records shows that later, 6 November 1647, this Thomas Major was attempting to collect from John Broch an alleged indebtedness of 1,200 pounds of tobacco. The debt was originally due to Edward Major, dead in 1647, father to Thomas Major, by a bill dated 16 September 1635, for goods delivered 17 March 1635; and the claim had been transferred by Edward Major to his son. Broch asserted the 1,200 pounds to be included in a later bill, for 3,000 pounds, dated 3 April 1636, which claim had been transferred by Edward Major to Lieutenant Richard Poopley, and discharged. In Northampton, 27 December 1646, Thomas Major had attached tobacco due to Broch from Rondell Ronnalds (?Revell) and Thomas Leatherbury. Mary Sayer is mentioned as a witness to Edward Major's bill. The affair was arbitrated.

As has been said, both John Major and Thomas Major left descendants on the Eastern Shore, but there is nothing to show they settled elsewhere during the seventeenth century.

In the mainland a JOHN MAJOR was dead at Flower de Hundred, 16 February 1623, killed in the Indian Massacre. He left no descendants, or at any event, none in Virginia.

RICHARD MAJOR patented 300 acres in Charles River county, 12 May 1638, due for the transportation of six persons, namely, "George Gaton, Ann Drake, James Holding, Thomas Breamer, Richard Miller, & Ann Miller." The land is described as "butting upon Queene's Creeke south." Richard Major of Queen's Creek sold to Thomas Bowen of Cheiscake, Cooper, twenty-five acres "on the western side of West Creek, bordering the land of Wm Barber", by a deed dated 1 October 1638, and recorded in York. Richard Major patented 150 acres in Charles River county, 5 November 1639, being land purchased of Joseph Croshaw, "fronting west upon the land formerly granted the said Major." He patented 350 acres in Charles River county, "XVII January 1642", due for the transportation of seven persons, namely, "Robert Wherry, Wm Sey, Charles ffield, Perrigrin Palene, Tho: Parker, Tho: Smith, & Martin Shorte"—this tract being "north east of his first division". He patented 300 acres in York, 17 February 1649—"at the verry mouth of the Mattapony river, on the east side thereof, and on north side of York, being a neck of land in York county, bounded vizt., on the West by the river, on the south and East by a Creeke called Major's Creeke, and on the North by another Creek." This patent is annotated "*Renewed in Edward Simpson's—after the court*". Some of his land Richard Major shortly afterward sold, as is shown by a deed from "Richard Major of the County of York in Virginia, Bootwright" to Daniel Parke of Martin's Hundreds of "a certain parcell of land situate on Queene's Creek in the county of York, contayning 200 acres due to the said Major by a patent dated 17 January 1650; and again, by a deed from Richard Major and Richard Miller to Edward Sympson—compare annotation of the 1649 patent—of 150 acres, being "one Pattent of land, whereof 100 acres is sold to Thomas Holman, and the other fifty to Edward Sympson, with the house

thereon." Both deeds have been preserved in the York county records.

Richard Major, in addition, patented 1,000 acres in Gloucester, 25 March 1653: "north of Charles river, fronting on John Major's land, Perringe's Creek, the land of Ashwell Batten, the land of Thomas Bell, and another division of Richard Major's": 400 acres thereof having been purchased from John Perrin (patented by Perrin 3 April 1655); 150 acres being the remaining part of the 350 acres granted Richard Major 17 January 1642; and 450 acres being due for the transportation of nine persons, "vizt, Tho: Parker, Robt Wherry, Jon Garret, Jane Bowden, Jane Moss, Ann Hingshaw, Kath: Goodman, & Mary Hingshaw." Richard Major patented 1,350 acres in New Kent, 30 June 1656: "north of York river, fronting on Perrin's creek, on the land of Ashwell Batten, of Thomas Bell, on another division of Richard Major's, southwest upon John Major's land, on the head of Perries creek, on the land of James Holden, and on Sympson's swamp"; 1,000 acres being due by the earlier patent of 25 March 1653, and the 350 additional acres by the transportation of seven persons, whose names are not given. And finally, "Richard Major, Senior", patented 350 acres in New Kent, 29 April 1659, due for the transportation of seven persons, whose names are not recorded. This tract is described as bordering his former grant, and the patent was renewed by Richard Major 9 February 1663.

Richard Major, thus, was born before 1610, and died later than 1663. He lived in that part of Charles River, afterward York, county which in 1652 became Gloucester, in 1654 became New Kent, in 1691 King and Queen, and in 1701 the present King William county.

He must have had a son RICHARD MAJOR living and of age in 1659, as otherwise he would scarcely be described as "Richard Major, Senior" in the patent granted that year. None of his grandchildren could then have been of age.

He had also a son JOHN MAJOR, who was born in October 1634, as is shown by a deed of gift of cattle, by John Brooke, Chirurgeon, dated 12 June 1638, and preserved in the

Virginia Land Patent Office, to his "godson, John Major, the son of Richard Major of Queen's creek, boateright",—wherein the child is described as then being "three and three quarters" years of age. This John Major patented 300 acres bordering his father's plantation, 28 December 1657—"on the north side of York river, bordering the river, and the land of Joseph Haies and John Perrine": 200 acres thereof being land purchased from Thomas Bell (patented by Bell 3 April 1651)—clearly the land mentioned in Richard Major's grants of 1653 and 1656 as belonging to John Major—and 100 acres being due for the transportation of two persons. This patent was renewed by John Major 9 February 1663. John Major patented 1,245 acres in King and Queen county, 6 October 1705, the land being part of a tract patented as 1,400 acres by John Ascough, 20 April 1685, and deserted: the land is described in Ascough's grant as 1,400 acres in New Kent, bordering on the line of Captain William Smith, the Town branch, and the south east side of Mattapony creek; in John Major's grant, as on the south of Chappell Run in St. Stephen's parish in King and Queen county, bordering on Todd's line, on Captain Smith's line, the Mattapony swamp, a branch of Moratica, and the run of the Mattapony creek; and due to John Major for the transportation of twenty-five persons—"vizt, John Major, Mary Major, Tho: Jones, Tho: Davis, Fraunces Adams, John White, Dunkan Cameron, Thomas Morris, Mary Farmen, Saml Coates, Thomas Watkins, Susan Bond, Danl Nash, Margtt Oldham, Danl Marlow, John Fisher, John Ash, Joseph Humphrey, John Robertson, Hanna Kerbby, Henry Kerby, John Davis, Dunking Robertson, Leroy Armeffielded, & John Lane."

Richard Major, the immigrant, had also a son GEORGE MAJOR, who patented 250 acres in New Kent, 16 April 1683, adjoining land already owned by him—evidently inherited from his deceased father: this 250 acres "north of York river" being due for the transportation of four persons. George Major was living in 1694, as is shown by the will of Edward Porteous of Gloucester; and had, with possibly

other issue, a son, George Major, who married ——— Ironmonger, and had issue: Richard, James, Samuel, George and Francis Major, all under age in 1722.

Richard Major, the immigrant, had also a son FRANCIS MAJOR who patented 590 acres in King and Queen county, 24 August 1703—"on Major's creek, and bordering George Major's land": 100 acres thereof being described as originally patented by Richard Major, and by him bequeathed to his son Francis. Francis Major patented an additional 180 acres in King and Queen, 23 October 1703, due for the transportation of four persons.

William Major of York



WILLIAM MAJOR, the second son of Colonel Edward Major of Nansemond, must have been born not later than 1639, since he was of age in 1660. He had at this period established his home in York county, where, as has been recorded previously, his father had left him a plantation. About a decade afterward, circa 1670, he added to the duties of a tobacco planter those of an attorney at law.

Nor is it strange that William Major did not enter the profession in early manhood. There had been a deal of trouble with, and consequent prejudice against, attorneys at law in his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia. And in the upshot, just before William Major came of age, the Assembly had decreed, at the session of March 1657-8:

"WHEREAS there doth much charge and trouble arise by the admittance of attorneys and lawyers through pleading of causes thereby to maintain suites in law, to the greate prejudice and charge of the inhabitants of this collony, for prevention thereof *be it enacted by the authoritie of this present Grand Assembly* that noe person or persons whatsoever within this colloney, either lawyers or any other, shall pleade in any courte of judicature within this colloney, or give counsell in any cause or controversie whatsoever for any kind of reward or profit whatsoever, either directly or indirectly; vpon the penalty of ffive thousand pounds of tobacco vpon every breach thereof."

This law was for a number of years enforced, in the face of its patent absurdity. When William Major came of age there were thus no practising attorneys in Virginia, and, certainly, no young men entering a profession thus stripped

of any possible emolument and beset with very positive dangers. His first experience with legal intricacies would seem to have been when, in January 1660-1, he brought suit on his own account against Richard Thompson in York county for 400 pounds of tobacco, and was awarded judgment at the next April Court: whereafter, whatever his natural predilection, William Major was contented for a decade to remain a tobacco planter. But by 1670 the law just quoted had begun to fall into disuse; it was not ever officially repealed, but lawyers a little by a little had again commenced to practise their profession, and to charge their clients pretty swingeing bills; and among the practitioners at least was William Major.

Thus in February 1671-2 he was attorney for James Pore, in a suit against the estate of Jonathan Newell, deceased, and secured a judgment of £11, 5s, due for forty-five bushels of malt; and as security for Samuel Dowse he was at the November Court of 1672 assessed 115 pounds of tobacco.

Among other cases before the contemporaneous York courts wherein William Major was more or less concerned, the following may be briefly cited:

September 1674—Reference to the next court of the difference between Mr. Richard Finney and William Major, as entrusted with the estate of Mr. James Pore, deceased, that "the said MAJOR may heare from the dec'ed's widow, having writt to her ab't the money due to the s'd Finney." The difficulty seems to have been settled privately, as no further reference thereto occurs.

William Major also at this court was foreman of a jury impanelled to try the difference between Nicholas Toope and George Freeman "concerning the said freeman's making of Tann vatts & other things for the said Toope." The jury's decision is recorded. "Verdict, wee fine for the p'te five hundred pounds of tobacco & caske—WM MAJOR, foreman."

March 1674-5—A suit was tried between William Major and John Scarsbrooke, "ab't 3 barrells of corne bought by

the said MAJOR of a servant free from the said Major Scarsbrooke."

August 1675—A suit between William Major and Captain William Diggs, "about the Exchange of two servants," was referred to the next General Court, for the decision of the Governor and Council.

December 1675—Mr. William Major and Mandiford Kerby gave security for Morgan Baptist, as guardian to his brother Edward Baptist. Mandiford Kerby and Charles Marisby gave security for Barbara Baptist, stepmother to Edward Baptist, as guardian to his sister.

At the same court William Major brought suit against Richard Awborne, administrator to the estate of Anthony Melton, deceased, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco.

A number of other such suits might be enumerated were they not too tedious and trivial-sounding to justify their inclusion. But in connection with these items it should be remembered that money had then rather more than five times its present purchasing power. A pound sterling was equivalent to twenty-five dollars, so that the suit against the Newell estate, for instance, resulted in an actual verdict of \$275. Tobacco, the ordinary standard of Virginian values by reason of the great scarcity of specie, was then worth two pence a pound, or in present day currency twenty cents: and the suit against Richard Thompson was thus, in reality, over a debt of \$80, and the sum awarded Nicholas Toope somewhat over \$100.

In York county 27 February 1671-2—"A Certificate is granted to Mr WILLIAM MAJOR for 300 acres of land for the importacon of Isaiah Trill, Mary Gony, James Stringfellowe, John White, John Arnold & Roger Dale into this Country." William Major seems, however, never to have made application for the land due him by this certificate; and it was not until after his death that 130 acres in York were granted, by a patent dated 20 November 1678, to his oldest son, another William Major—"as son and heir to WM. MAJOR, Dec'd, & due by & for ye transfer of three p'sons, namely Isak Trill, Mary Gony & Jas. Stringfellow."

For William Major, the elder, had died intestate in 1677; and an appraisement of his estate was ordered in York county 14 January 1677-8. The appraisers named by the court were John Hathersoll, Isaac Collier, John Duke and Robert Morris—"or any three of them." The inventory of William Major's personal belongings, hereinafter given, is of rather unusual length; and the total value fixed on them is £85, 6s, 5d—equal, as has been seen, to more than \$2,000.

This inventory offers several points of interest. It shows, as the times went, a comfortable estate, for there were as yet few luxuries in Virginia. William Major, it develops, had three indentured servants, one of whom, Roger Dale, he had imported into the Colony as a headright; the James Stringfellow who owed him 110 pair of shoe-heels was also brought over by William Major. Some little silverware too—very sparsely found at this date in Virginia—is mentioned: it was almost certainly of the heirlooms brought over from England by William Major's father: and there is a sufficiency of brass- and pewter-ware and even three dozen of the then much admired "alchemy spoons" plated to resemble gold. There are no table-forks mentioned for the adequate reason they were practically unknown; but the absence of knives of any sort from the list is strange.

A curiosity-provoking item is "One trunke of writtings": in view of the extreme improbability of William Major's having been an unpublished author, the chances are the chest contained law papers pertaining to suits wherein he had figured. The item "3 pr of Damnified Shoes" is of course more startling to the eye than incomprehensible. For the rest, it will be noted that William Major had in his possession at the time of his death 3,000 fourpenny nails, 1,500 hobnails, and 3,000 sixpenny nails, which requires some explanation. The fact does not necessarily signify that William Major was a carpenter, but instead that he could afford one of the possessions most prized by the colonists. For nails were imported articles and woefully expensive: so hard to come by were they that it was customary on abandoning a house, to burn it to the ground in

order to collect the nails from the ashes. In fact, a special law was eventually enacted, in 1645, to prevent the practise:

"That it shall not be lawfull for any person so deserting his plantation as aforesaid to burne any necessary houseing that are scituated therevpon, but (*he*) shall receive so many nailes as may be computed by 2 indifferent men were expended about the building thereof for full satisfaction, reservinge to the King all such rent as did accrew by vertue of the former grants or planting of the same from the expiration of the first seaven years."

The list of debts owed to William Major, as appended to the inventory by his widow, would show that, on various grounds, some \$6,000 in present day values was due his estate, several of these accounts being evidently unpaid bills for his services as attorney.

William Major had married, circa 1665, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Lemuel Mason of Norfolk county. She survived her husband, and was appointed his administratrix, 24 April 1678, giving bond with her attorney, Gideon Macon, for £500, as guardian to her three sons. A note as to Gideon Macon is given on page 50.

In her capacity of administratrix, ELIZABETH MAJOR figured in divers suits in the York courts, attendant upon the settlement of her husband's estate: thus, in 1678 she brought suit against John Seaborne, for 1,309 pounds of tobacco, which claim was dismissed; Richard Awborne confessed a judgment of 1,099 pounds of tobacco due to her as administratrix, at the January court 1678-9, as did Ralph Flowers, for 2,055 pounds of tobacco, at the February court; and again, at the October court 1680, judgment was granted to Mr. Gideon Macon, assignee of Mrs. Elizabeth Major, against Ralph Flowers, for £8, 1s.

Elizabeth Major had thus remained a widow for at least three years, it may be observed, and probably for five. This was a rather unusual record for seventeenth century Virginia; a striking feature of the period, as will be frequently manifested hereinafter, was the celerity with which a deceased wife or husband was provided with a successor,

and not infrequently for the fourth or fifth occasion. For girls were marriageable at twelve, for all that cautious John Evelyn, in 1681, estimated that a young lady was not "capable of disposing of herself judiciously till she was sixteen": and the young wife, after bearing some dozen children in rapid succession, was apt to break in health and die, leaving her husband, almost as a matter of course, to re-marry in the prime of life. To the other side, the position of a widow, through the necessities of plantation life, was profoundly unenviable: she was left peculiarly alone, without any neighbors of her own station in life within miles, and was left in precarious authority over a horde of semi-barbarous blacks newly brought from the wilds of Africa, and of white servants who in many cases were transported criminals. Lacking grown sons, she re-married, if not through motives of personal sentiment, through those of conveniency and self-preservation.

So, upon whatever grounds, the widow of William Major eventually took another husband—her second choice being fixed, circa 1682-4, on Captain Thomas Cocke of Norfolk county; and she died in 1696, leaving issue by him two daughters, Mary Cocke and Anne Cocke. As has been said previously, the descendants of these daughters, if indeed they left any, cannot now be traced; but information as to their father will be found in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume V, page 182.

William Major and Elizabeth Mason had issue:

I. WILLIAM MAJOR, in whose name, as has been recorded, 130 acres were patented in York 20 November 1678. He afterward sold this land, for 3,500 pounds of tobacco, to Thomas Powell and Seamos Powell of St. Martin's Hundred in New Kent, by a deed dated 1 February 1686-7, and recorded in York 24 February 1686-7. William Major is in this deed described as "of the parish of St. Peeters in New Kent, son and heir of WILLIAM MAJOR, late in the county of York deceased." The younger William Major patented 150 acres in New Kent county, 7 November 1700, (the land being a tract deserted by Gideon Macon), as due for the transpor-

tation of four persons, and another tract of 150 acres in the same county, 2 May 1705. He likewise patented 376 acres in Essex county, 15 August 1715, this being a tract patented in 1703 (when Essex was a part of Old Rappahannock) by his younger brother John Major, and deserted by the latter. William Major, as is shown by the records of St. Peter's parish, died 4 October 1716, having had issue: Frances Major, baptized 19 November 1699; John Major, baptized 17 May 1702; and Thomas Major, baptized 28 November 1703, died 19 November 1722.

II. LEMUEL MAJOR, whose name figures frequently in the York records until as late as 1714, he in that year winning a suit against William Pegram, for £2, 6s, at the August court. Subsequently is to be found no mention of Lemuel Major in York, nor apparently in any of the other surviving county records of the period. It is therefore not known whether or no he left descendants; but it is tolerably certain that, in or shortly after 1714, he removed from York and made his home elsewhere, just as his two brothers had done earlier.

III. JOHN MAJOR of whom an account will be given hereafter.

It is more than likely there was another son EDWARD MAJOR, who died before his father, since elsewhere this particular Christian name is prodigally represented in every generation of the Major family.

ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

ATT A COURT *Holden for Yorke County, Jan'y 14 An'o D'm 1677*—A commission of Adminocon of the estate of Mr WM MAJOR, dec'ed, is granted to Elizabeth, the dec'ed Relict & Adm'r; putting in security to save the Court harmless, & for performance of the said Adminacon; & ord'ed that on the 29th day of this instant the dec'ed'nt estate be appraised by Mr John Hathersall, Mr John Duke, Mr Isaac Collier, & Owen Morris, or any

three of them, being first sworne by the next Magistrate; the apprais'm't to be returned to the next court for confirmation.

—YORK COUNTY RECORDS.

IN OBEDIENCE to an order of Yorke County Court, bearing test at York, January ye 14th 1677-8, wee the subscribed have accordinge to ye best of understanding and consiunces appraised ye estate of Mr WILLIAM MAJOR, dec'ed, being first sworne by Mr Edward Mosse, one of his Ma'ties Justices for ye said County.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis, one new feather bed, 2 pillows, 1 bolster, 1 Cloth bedding Covering, 1 Blankett, bedstead.....	05	00	00
1 sett of striped curtains & vallons, one feather bed, striped curtains & vallons, two bolsters, 1 pillow, 2 blanketts, 1 wosted rugg, & bedstead.....	06	00	00
1 flocke bed, 2 flocke bolsters, 1 old, & 1 old white wosted rugg.....	01	15	03
1 old flocke bed, 1 old bolster, 2 old Blanketts, 1 green rugg.....	01	00	00
1 f't bed, 1 old bolster, 2 old Blanketts, 1 red rugg.....	01	01	00
One hamocke, cotton.....	00	01	00
49 £ of new pewter, at 12d pound.....	02	09	00
23 pounds of old puter, at 9d p. pound.....	00	17	03
3 Pewter Tankerdds.....	00	07	00
1 fine pinte pott.....	00	03	00
2 pewter Candlesticks.....	00	05	00
2 Brasse Candlestickes.....	00	03	00
6 plates.....	00	06	00
1 Salt.....	00	01	00
1 old porringer, 2 old pots, & an old pewter Catle.....	00	02	00
3 New porringers.....	00	03	00
One Cubboard & Spice box.....	01	10	00
4 Chests & One Trunke.....	01	11	00
A warming pan, & small looking Glass.....	00	07	00
Pr small Andirons, 2 pr of Tongues, 1 spitt, one old Gridiron, 1 old fire shov'll, 1 old chafing dish.....	00	12	00
2 Brass Kettles, & 2 Small Skillits.....	03	00	00
3 Iron potts & pr pott racks.....	01	04	00
2 pestles, & a frying pann.....	00	07	00
1 small brass skimer, & 1 small brass ladle, 1 Iron one	00	02	06
6 old tin spoons, 1 tin fender, 2 tin funnells.....	00	04	00

A pestle, of wooden ware.....	00	14	00
3 doz of Alcamy spoones.....	00	06	00
15 Gross of Thread & hair buttons, at 1s 6d p. Gross.....	01	02	06
18 Yds of Kersey, at 2 p. yd.....	01	16	00
3 pr of Children boddies.....	00	05	00
3 m of 4d nailes, at 2 p. m.....	00	06	00
Six sifter bottoms, at 4d.....	00	02	00
One pece of filliting.....	00	02	07
2 pece of tape, at 9 p. pece.....	00	01	06
$\frac{1}{2}$ pece of blue tape.....	00	00	04
3 doz yds of Cotton ribbon.....	00	03	00
2 peces & $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3d ribbon.....	00	15	00
1,500 hob nails.....	00	01	09
3 Ink hornes.....	00	00	06
1 paper of Clasps & eyes.....	00	01	02
1 doz thred lases.....	00	00	04
2 pounds of russett Col'd Thred.....	00	04	06
A remenant of Whited brown Thred.....	00	01	00
A pr of Childrens woosted Stockings.....	00	01	06
25 Ells of Canvas, at 12d p. Ell.....	01	05	00
16 yds of Cotton, at 1s 2d p. yd.....	00	18	00
5 yds & $\frac{1}{4}$ of pure Linsey.....	00	10	06
3 straw caps.....	00	04	10
3 fine Straw hats, lined in ye head.....	00	06	06
6 worser Straw hatts, at 1s 6d.....	00	09	00
6 Felts, at 4s.....	01	04	00
6 course feltes, at 2 6.....	00	15	00
3 old Chamb' potts.....	00	04	00
1 doz of new spoones.....	00	03	00
Plate, 2 dram cupps & 2 old silver spoones (3 oz $\frac{1}{4}$) ..	00	18	00
Linnen, s'x pr of shoes, something course.....	02	00	00
5 pr of old worne shoes.....	01	00	00
1 dieper table cloth, 12 napkins, 1 Cubbord Cloath, & one towell, old.....	00	14	00
A parsell of old table Linnen.....	00	10	00
7 Towells.....	00	02	06
4 pillow Cases.....	00	04	00
One painted Callico Carpet.....	00	02	06
3 pr of Drawers, 1 wascoat, 3 shirts, much worne.....	00	12	00
1 pr of Drawers & Jackett of Norwich stuffe.....	00	12	00
A Cloth Coat of Cloth, & pr breaches, & striped Lin- nin Jackett.....	00	12	00
2 old coats, 2 old wascoats, 1 old pr breaches, all old..	00	10	00
One old Caster.....	00	04	00
1 sute printed Curtains & vallons.....	00	18	00

One table and Ch'r.....	00	08	00
14 square table & 8 joynte Stooles.....	00	16	00
6 Wooden Chairs, 2 old leather Chairs.....	00	14	00
2 fixt Guns, being one carbine & 1 fouling Gun.....	01	00	00
2 pr of old stiliards.....	00	10	00
1 small Table.....	00	02	00
A pr of Scales & weights.....	00	05	00
5 h'd brads, at 19d p. h'de.....	00	07	11
1 Shilling Saw.....	00	01	00
Six Axes.....	00	09	06
3,000 six peny nailes, at 3 p. m.....	00	09	00
1 small deale box.....	00	02	00
5 pr of Childrens first shoes.....	00	02	06
3 pr of Damnified Shoes.....	00	05	00
2 Straw Steeple Crowned hats.....	00	02	06
2 doz; $\frac{1}{2}$ fishhooks & $\frac{1}{2}$ a doz; of box Combs.....	00	03	06
3 horse harnesse, old, 1 old Saddle, & an old pad.....	00	15	00
Due upon a bill from James Stringfellow 110 pr of men's & women's shoes' leather heales, w'ch when rec'd ye Adm'r'x to be Acc'table, & they valued at three s. pr, besides four shillings more due.....	16	14	00
One trunke of writtings.....	00	03	00
Roger Dale to serve till ye 6th of 7br next.....	02	10	00
William Mansfield to serve till 8 monts, 1 yr.....	07	00	00
Peter Jobe, free ye 15th of June, & because of Corne & Clothes to be paid him by ye Adm'r'x, valued at Nothing.....	00	00	00
A grindstone, with an Iron winch.....	00	05	00
One Cart & wheelles.....	02	00	00

£44 11 06

Cattle belonging to ye dec'ed Estate, 8 Cowes, 3
heifers, 2 year old, 2 two yeare old Steare yearlings,
2 Cow yearlings & one Cow Calfe, in all 20 head;
Horses & Mares, 1 Cropped Ear horse, 1 old mare,
& a two yeare old mare.....

41 04 09

£85 16 05

The within and above appraisement, amounting to
Eighty five pounds, sixteene shillings and five pence, besides
ye debts due to ye estate & ye Cropp, wee present to ye
court of York for there Oprobation and Confirmation.
Witness our hands:—(Signed) John Hathersoll, Isaake
Collier, John Duke, Robert Morris.

A LIST OF YE TOBACCO AND DEBTS DUE TO YE ESTATE OF
MR. WM MAJOR. DEC'ED:

Impr, 11 hhds & a parcell, of 1st quality neat.....	5991
Thos Gateman, per acc't.....	0389½
Richard Albritton, per acc't.....	0040
Morgan Baptist, per acc't.....	0050
Henry Charles, per acc't.....	0047
Edward King, per acc't.....	0050
Wm Allen, per bill.....	0160
Wm Swinerton, Bill.....	0050
Wm Chantry, Bill.....	0660
Wm Woodland, Bill.....	0580
Anthony Haynes, per Note.....	0200
George Abbott, per Order of Court.....	0750
George Abbott, per Bill.....	0440
Mand Kirby, per bill.....	0185
Benjamin Cotton, per Bill.....	0040
Robt Penrice, per Bill.....	0520
Thos Vines, per Bill.....	0798
Jno Wyne, per Bill and acc't.....	0342
Thomas Spilman, per Bill.....	0500
Clothier Lewis, per Acc't.....	0887
Thos Clemons, per Bill.....	2661
John Hawkins, per Bill.....	7500
Robt Harrington, per Bill.....	1000
Richard Awborne, per Bill and Acc't.....	1435
Mr. John Baskervyle, per Acc't.....	0927
Ralph Flowers, per Bill.....	2055

A LIST OF MONEY DEBTS:

28,257½

Thos Gatman, per Bill.....	£6	00	00
James Miller, per Bill.....	1	04	00
Mrs. Reade, per Note.....	0	16	00
Clother Leawes, per Order of Court.....	1	18	00
Jno Hawkins, per Bill.....	0	03	00
Wm Swinerton, per Bill.....	0	13	06
Mr. Isacke Clayton, per Bill.....	1	08	00
Richard Mare, per Bill.....	4	08	00
Rec'd of Mr. Leawes, 5 Ell & ½ of Canvas at.....	0	05	06
Ralph Flowers, per Bill.....	8	14	06

£25 10 06

E. M.—ELIZABETH MAJOR, *her marke.*
—YORK COUNTY RECORDS, APRIL 1678.

K NOW ALL MEN by these presents that wee, ELIZABETH MAJOR widdow, and GIDEON MACON, both of Yorke County, are holden & firmly bound unto ye Worsh'p'll his Ma'ties Justices of the Peace for Yorke County in ye sum of five hundred pound sterl, money of England, to be paid upon demand; to the w'ch payment, well and truely to be made, wee bind ourselves joyntly and severally our and either of our heirs, Exec'rs & Adm'rs firmly by these presents. Witness our hands and seles, dated in Virginia, ye 24th of Aprilis 1678.

The Condicon of the obligation is such: that if the above bounden ELIZABETH MAJOR, Guardian to ye three orphans of Mr WILLIAM MAJOR, dec'ed, doe save, defend & keep harmless and Indempnified the said Court & Every of them & their heirs, relatinge to or concerninge the Estate of ye said three orphans & every of them, that then these presents to be void & of none effect; otherwise, to remain in full force, virtue and Efficacy.

ELIZABETH MAJOR, *her E. M. marke.*

GIDEON MACON

Signed, Sealed & Delivered in the presents of: (*Signed*) Samuel Toplady, John Baskervyle

—YORK COUNTY RECORDS

TO ALL &c, Whereas &c, Now Know yee that I, yee sd HERBT JEFFREYS, Esq, Governr, &c, give and grant unto ("*Thomas*" *cancelled*) WILLM MAJOR one hundred and thirty Acres of Land lying in Yorke County and in ye p'ish of York: begining at a m'ked white oake by a swamp side that parts this land from ye land of owen Morris; and runing from thence S: 20 ds. Ea: 108 po. to a spanish oake; from thence so: 15 ds. Ea: 70 poles, along Mr Henry Clarke's land, to a Spanish Oak; from thence E: 90 poles to another m'ked oak; from thence So: 15 ds. Ea: 40 po.; from thence W: 27 ds. S: 52 po.; from thence S: 10 ds W: 47 po.; from thence W: 15ds. S: 60 po. to a white Gum & white oake; from thence So: 58 po.; from thence E: 98. po. to ye

land of John Hill, dec'ed; & from thenn, along ye sd Hill's m'ked trees, N: 85 po. to two small m'ked white oakes in ye swamp whence was began; from thence, down ye sd Runn or Swamp, N: 16 po. to ye place first Specified. The sd Land is due unto ye sd ("*Tho:*" cancelled) W^M MAJOR as being sonn & heir to W^M MAJOR, Dec'ed, & due by & for ye transfer of three p'sons &c, To have & to hold &c, To be held &c, yeilding & paying &c, provided &c, dated ye 20th day of November 1678.

Isak Trill, Mary Gony & Jas Stringfellow. (*Headrights.*)

—VIRGINIA LAND PATENTS

MASON OF NORFOLK: WITH SEAWELL OF ELIZABETH CITY

WILLIAM MAJOR of York married circa 1665 Elizabeth Mason, who survived her husband and married, second, Captain Thomas Cocke of Norfolk. She was the daughter, and probably the oldest child, of Colonel Lemuel Mason of Norfolk, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Francis Mason.

FRANCIS MASON of Elizabeth City and Norfolk counties was born in 1594, and came to Virginia in 1613, with his wife Mary and their daughter Anne. On 11 July 1637 he sat as a justice of the peace for Lower Norfolk; on 15 July 1640 he was appointed a churchwarden; and Lieutenant Francis Mason is named again as a sitting justice 16 July 1642. He patented 1,250 acres in Lower Norfolk, "at hoggon point", on the last of August 1642; and 200 additional acres, 29 September 1643, renewing the latter patent 22 March 1645. He qualified as high-sheriff 5 March 1646. He was dead by 7 November 1648, the date of an agreement between Mrs. Alice Mason, relict of Mr. Francis Mason, deceased, and Mr. Lemuel Mason, on the first part, and Mr. James Thelaball, on the second part, conveying certain lands to the last-named. On 15 November

1648 his widow and his son, Lemuel Mason petitioned to administer his estate; and on 22 November 1648 the court gave an order stating that Francis Mason had died intestate.

He had married, first, Mary ———, by whom he had issue: Anne Mason, born before 1613; and Francis Mason, born circa 1623. Both of these children seem to have died before their father. Lieutenant Francis Mason married, second, circa 1625, Alice ———, who survived him, and by her had issue: Lemuel Mason, born in 1628; and Elizabeth Mason, who married James Thelaball of Lower Norfolk.

LEMUEL MASON, the second son of Lieutenant Francis Mason, was born in 1628, according to a deposition made by him in 1653, wherein he gives his age as "twenty-five or thereabouts". He was a justice of the peace for Lower Norfolk from 1650 until his death in 1702; was presiding justice after 1669, and major of the militia in 1658, and colonel from 1665 onward. He represented Lower Norfolk in the Virginia House of Burgesses for the sessions beginning 20 November 1654, 10 March 1654-5, 1 December 1656, 13 March 1657-8, 1 March 1658-9, 13 March 1659-60, 10 September 1663, 9 June 1680, 10 November 1683, 2 November 1685, and 20 October 1686, and Norfolk county for the sessions beginning 2 March 1692-3 and 10 October 1693. His will, dated 17 June 1695, was recorded in Norfolk 15 September 1702.

Colonel Lemuel Mason married Ann, daughter of Henry Seawell of Elizabeth City and Lower Norfolk counties. They had issue:

I. ELIZABETH MASON, who, as already recorded, married, first, William Major, and, second, Captain Thomas Cocke. She was almost certainly the oldest child of Colonel Lemuel Mason.

II. LEMUEL MASON, living in 1705. There seems to be no record of his descendants.

III. GEORGE MASON, whose will, dated 13 January 1710, was recorded 16 March 1710. He married Phillis ———, and had issue: Thomas Mason, who married Mary Newton; George Mason; Abigail Mason; and Frances Mason.

IV. THOMAS MASON, a justice for Lower Norfolk, and burgess in October 1696. His will, dated 9 January 1710-11, was recorded 15 June 1711. He married Elizabeth ———, (who survived him, and married, second, Captain Richard Sanderson), and had issue: Lemuel Mason, who died without issue in 1712; Ann Mason, who married Captain Thomas Willoughby; Mary Mason, who married William Ellison; and Margaret Mason.

V. FRANCES MASON, who married, first, George Newton, and, second, ——— Sayer.

VI. ALICE MASON, who married, first, Robert Hodge, and, second, Samuel Boush.

VII. MARY MASON, who married, first, ——— Walton, and, second, ——— Cocke.

VIII. DINAH MASON, who married ——— Thoroughgood.

IX. MARGARET MASON.

X. ANNE MASON. The last-named two daughters are known to have married, but their husbands' names have not been preserved.

Colonel Lemuel Mason, as recorded, married ANN SEAWELL, who survived him. Her will, dated 30 October 1705, was recorded in Norfolk 13 March 1705-6, and shows that, besides her three sons, her daughters, Frances Sayer, Alice Boush, Mary Cocke, and Dinah Thoroughgood were then surviving.

HENRY SEAWELL, born circa 1610, was living in Elizabeth City county in 1630. He represented "the Upper Parish of Elizabeth-City" in the Virginia House of Burgesses for the session beginning 4 September 1632, and Lower Norfolk for the session beginning 6 January 1639. He died circa 1644, as is shown by the settlement of his estate at an Orphans Court, hereinafter quoted, held 25 February 1649. He had married Alice ———, (who survived him, and married, second, Matthew Phillips; Phillips after her death marrying, second, Anne ———, who survived him, and dying before 1649), and had issue: Henry Seawell, born

1639, died 1672; and Ann Seawell, born circa 1634, who married Colonel Lemuel Mason. This son Henry was born 1 May 1639, according to a deposition; and another deposition, made 16 August 1672, mentions Henry Seawell the younger as "lately deceased", and states that his sister and heir, "now the wife of Colonel Lemuel Mason", was born about thirty-seven or thirty-eight years before.

Seawell's Point, at the mouth of the Elizabeth river, was named in honor of Henry Seawell. It is not known that he was in any way connected with the Thomas Seawell who in 1635 patented 400 acres on Pocason river in York, and from whom the Seawells of Virginia trace their descent.

The entry, before referred to, of 25 February 1649, reads in part:

“**H**AVING METT Concerning the Estate of HEN: SEAWELL, deceased, by the opinion of the Cort and Consent of Jno Holmes, Overseer, and Mr. Lemuel Mason, who hath Intermarried with Anne, the daughter of the said seawell, *It was agreed as follows:* The estate of Mr. Matthew phillipps, late dec'd, to be responsible for estate of said Hen: Seawell as it was left at the decease of Alice, ye wife of ye said Henry Seawell, by Inventory, &c, and differences to be decided by 4 indifferent men, chosen on ye behalfe of ye Orphants of ye said Seawell, & Mrs. Anne Phillips afsd, Administratrix of said Mr. Mathew Phillips”.

The arbitrators selected were “Mr Jno Hill, Mr Theo: Lambard, Jno Holmes, & Tho: Ivy.” It was proposed to send the young Henry Seawell to Holland, where he would be put in the charge of “his kinsman, Mr Tho: Lee”; but he was eventually turned over to William Scapes of Yarmouth, England, a merchant to whom, 22 March 1654, Henry Seawell was bound apprentice for four years and seven years service.

NOTE ON MACON OF NEW KENT: AND CHRISTIAN
OF CHARLES CITY

GIDEON MACON and subsequently his descendants were so closely identified with the Major family as to merit a word of special mention, and a brief notice of them is in consequence appended.

GIDEON MACON born circa 1650, was living in York county, an attorney at law, prior to 1672. He was by tradition at one time an Indian interpreter and secretary to Sir William Berkeley. He was named under-sheriff of York, under Daniel Wild, his brother-in-law, 3 April 1672, Richard James being his security. His name thereafter frequently figures in the York records for the next decade; he lived for a while in James City county, and was a vestryman of Bruton parish in 1678; but about 1682 he removed to New Kent, where he made his permanent home. St. Peter's parish records show that Gideon Macon was vestryman and churchwarden before 1684 and until his death.

The vestry, be it said in passing, was then a prodigiously important body. Its duties, roughly speaking, were trifform: first, to appoint the clergyman of the parish; secondly, to investigate cases of suspected moral delinquency, such as are hereafter described, and to present them, if the suspicion proved well founded, to the county court; and thirdly, to lay and collect the parish levy, wherewith to cover current parochial expenses. For this last purpose the vestry met especially in October, when the tobacco crop was safely cured and housed, tobacco being, as has been said, the usual form of Virginian currency. The expenses for the year were calculated, with an added percentage to defray the cost of collection, and the total divided by the number of tithables residing in the parish; and the tax due from each person was thus fixed.

Two churchwardens were selected annually, the members of the vestry holding this office in rotation in order to share equally the burden of it. For these churchwardens were the active representatives of the vestry, the men who did

the actual work, and few persons went about more onerous or varied tasks. It was their duty, apart from seeing the church was retained in proper repair and equipment, and keeping all the church accounts, personally to collect and pay the minister's dues. It was their part, also, to look to it that illegitimate children were provided for, (and in dealing with such cases they were vested with very great and absolute powers); that indigent orphans were indentured, and not too harshly treated; and that the aged and infirm poor were lodged and boarded at the parish's expense. And finally, they were required, as representative of the vestry in its judicial capacity, twice every year "to deliver a true presentment in writing of such misdemeanors as to their knowledge, or by comon fame, have beene comitted whilst they have beene churchwardens; namely, swearing, profaneing God's holy name, or sabbath abuseing, or contemning his holy word or sacraments, or absenting themselves from the exercises thereof. As alsoe of those foule and abominable sins of drunkennesse, fornication and adultery, and of all malicious and envious slandering and backbiting; for the better manifestation whereof the said churchwardens are impowered to cause all such persons upon whose reports they ground their presentments, to appeare at the next county courts to which the presentments are made, to give their evidences concerning the same."

This much in passing, as to the former powers of vestrymen. For the rest, GIDEON MACON occupied other positions of at least equal responsibility, since he was chosen to represent New Kent in the Virginia House of Burgesses for the sessions beginning 10 October 1693 and 24 September 1696. Land-patents by Gideon Macon include grants of 148 acres in Henrico County, 15 October 1698, due for the transportation of three persons; 545 acres in New Kent, 7 November 1700, for the transportation of eleven; and two grants in King and Queen, 25 April 1701, of 172 and 425 acres respectively, for the transportation of thirteen persons.

St. Peter's records show that he was living 8 December

1701, a vestry meeting being held on that date at his home, and was "lately deceast" 4 March 1702, when his successor as vestryman was elected.

Gideon Macon and his wife, Martha Wild, had issue:

I. GIDEON MACON, born 20 June 1682.

II. ANNE MACON, born 15 December 1685, living in 1728, who married James Christian of Charles City county.

III. MARTHA MACON, born 1687, who married Orlando Jones of King William county.

IV. WILLIAM MACON, born 12 November 1693, who married Mary, daughter of William Hartwell.

V. JOHN MACON, born 17 December 1695, living 1729 in Goochland county, who had with other issue a son Henry Macon.

VI. JAMES MACON, born 28 October 1701, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Augustine Moore, and had, with other issue, a daughter, Mary Macon, who married William Aylett.

Gideon Macon's widow had re-married by 24 June 1703, on which date there was a suit in York between Nathan West and Martha, his wife, the relict and executrix of Gideon Macon, and Richard Packe of London. By this second marriage with Nathaniel West, she had issue: Unity West, who married William Dandridge, and had: Nathaniel West Dandridge, who married and left issue by Dorothea Spotswood. The wife of Gideon Macon married, third, ——— Bigger.

The descendants of Gideon Macon through his sons are elsewhere recorded: for valuable data concerning them, compare the *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Volumes VI, X, XII, and XIV. Of his daughters, Martha Macon, born in 1687, died 4 May 1716, married Orlando Jones (who survived her, and married, second, Mary, daughter of James Williams), and had issue: Lane Jones; and Frances Jones, who married Colonel John Dandridge, and was the mother of Martha Dandridge, who married, first, John Custis, and, second, George Washington.

The elder daughter of Gideon Macon, as has been said, married James Christian. He was a son of the THOMAS CHRISTIAN, born circa 1635, living in 1695, who, on 15 January 1657, patented 100 acres on the north side of the James river and the east side of the Chickahominy; took out another patent, 9 December 1662; patented 1,080 acres in Charles City county, 21 October 1687; and, as "Thomas Christian, Sen", patented 193 acres south of Chickahominy swamp, 26 October 1694. Thomas Christian had issue: Thomas Christian, will proved in Goochland in 1736, who married Rebecca ———, (*and had issue, Thomas, Robert, William, James, Constant, Ann, and Mourning*); Charles Christian, living as late as 1768, who married Susanna ———, (*and had issue, Edmund, Turner Hunt, Susanna, Elizabeth, and William Brown Christian*); John Christian, dead in 1768, (*who had, with probably other issue, John and Mary Christian*); and James Christian.

JAMES CHRISTIAN was born in Charles City county circa 1680. He patented 382 acres in the present Goochland, then included in Henrico, county, 26 June 1714: on the north side of James river, on the west branch of Beaver Dam creek, and bordering the line of land previously patented by his brother Thomas Christian. He patented 368 acres in the same part of Henrico, 20 February 1719, due for the transportation of five persons, the tract being described as lying on the west branch of Beaver Dam creek, and bordering the land of Joseph Pleasants and Thomas Christian: and a third tract, of 100 acres, on the same date, due for transporting seven persons (as the patent reads, oddly), in Henrico county, north of James river, and bordering the lands of Edward Baze and Tarlton Wood. He seems to have made his home in Charles City county after 1727, but took out one more patent, 1 December 1740, in Goochland, for 200 acres, lying on Beaver Dam creek, and bordering the land of Peter Baze, deceased. He was certainly living in Charles City August 1739, (when he brought suit against Ann Lamport, administratrix of Benjamin Harrison), and for eleven years thereafter. On the first Wednesday in

February 1750 the will of James Christian was presented for probate in Charles City, by James Christian, Richard Christian and Joel Christian, the executors named therein, who, with Charles Christian and Turner Hunt Christian, gave bond for £1,000.

James Christian, as previously recorded, had married Anne Macon, who was living in 1728, but died before her husband. They had issue:

I. RICHARD CHRISTIAN, born circa 1700, died in 1769, who married Eliza Eppes, and had issue: Samuel Christian, who married Mary ———; Richard Christian; Benjamin Christian; Isham Christian; Elizabeth Christian, who married Jonathan Patteson (compare page 160); Lucy Christian, who married, first, Samuel Waddill, and, second, Gideon Bradley (compare page 146); and Sarah Christian, who married Philip Charles.

II. JAMES CHRISTIAN, who settled in New Kent, and had, with probably other issue: Joseph Christian.

III. JUDITH CHRISTIAN, born 1711, who married James Ladd of Charles City county, and had issue: Jesse Ladd; James Ladd; William Ladd; Lydia Ladd, who married Thomas Charles; Elizabeth Ladd; Anna Ladd; and Margrett Ladd.

IV. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, died in Charles City in 1771, who married, first, ——— Collier, and, second, Susan Browne, and left issue by both wives.

V. JOEL CHRISTIAN, living in 1772, dead in 1786, who had issue: Sarah Christian; and Elizabeth Christian.

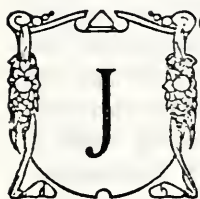
VI. GIDEON CHRISTIAN, born 1728, died 1796, who married Susan Browne, and had issue: Eaton Christian; Francis Christian; Patrick Christian; William Allen Christian, who married Lucy ———; Anne Christian, who married Isaac Hill; Alice Christian, who married Samuel Tower; and Susanna Christian, who married John Timberlake.

Sarah Christian, daughter of James Christian's oldest son, Richard, as recorded, married PHILIP CHARLES of Charles City county. They had issue, according to his will, dated 29 January 1792, and recorded 25 June 1792: William

Charles; Edmond Charles; Elizabeth Charles, who married ——— Hyllard; Lucy Charles; Mary Charles; and Sarah Charles, born 1768, died 1833. Of these children, Sarah married Richard Waddill of Charles City county, and had issue: Susan Waddill, who married Littlebury Eppes (compare page 146); and George Christian Waddill, who married Rebecca Priscilla Major. The children of this last marriage are hereinafter enumerated, on page 135.

For information concerning other descendants of Thomas Christian the emigrant, compare the *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Volumes I, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XV.

John Major of York and Charles City.



JOHN MAJOR, the third son of William Major of York, was born about 1677, shortly before his father's death. He and his two brothers were very probably reared in Norfolk county; their mother, as has been said, married in 1682-4 Captain Thomas Cocke, who patented land in Lower Norfolk in 1687, and resided there until his death ten years afterward.

John Major, some few years after coming of age, as has been previously recorded, patented 376 acres in Old Rappahannock, 24 October 1701; the land being due for his personal adventure and the transportation into Virginia of "Joseph Young, William Mack-daniell, Joseph ffox, George Reding & Susannah Netherway." He never, however, seated this land: and, as also has been said, it was subsequently taken up by his elder brother William Major of New Kent, by a patent dated 15 August 1715; the land then being claimed by William Major by right of the importation of "Thomas Perre, Eliza Alebee, John Thorne, George Madby, Chas Hallett, James Johns, John Spring & Eliza Harve." These patents are hereinafter quoted in full.

After relinquishing the land in Old Rappahannock, John Major, as well as his brother Lemuel, made his home for some seven or eight years in York, where the two were born; and in York, circa 1705, John Major married Anna, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Ballard of that county. The last-named worthy was a person of sufficient importance to warrant the introduction here of some brief dissertation concerning his career.

THOMAS BALLARD was the second son of Colonel Thomas Ballard of James City county, as to whom a note is given on page 90. The younger Thomas Ballard was, therefore, probably born in York county circa 1655, and reared at his father's home at Middle Plantation, which more lately became Williamsburg. That he eventually returned to York county was due to his parents' wise choice of his godfather in Major Robert Baldrey. Baldrey had come to Virginia in 1635, being then aged eighteen, had married, and had acquired a considerable plantation in York, where he was for years a justice of the peace. He married, as has been said, but had no children: and in his will, (dated 1 May 1668, recorded in York 30 December 1676), he bequeathed, with the exception of 130 acres left outright to Thomas Greene, a life interest in all the testator's property to his wife, Elizabeth, with reversion at her death to Baldrey's godson, Thomas Ballard. Baldrey's widow seems to have died before 1684, at latest, as in that year Thomas Ballard, Junior, removed to York and took possession of his godfather's estate. He was certainly still living in James City 28 March 1683-4, when he witnessed a power of attorney from John Suckell to Joseph Topping; but he was a member of the grand jury in York in November 1684.

He married about this time Katherine, daughter of John Hubbard of York (then deceased); the marriage must have taken place at all events before 9 May 1685, as Ballard and his wife were witnesses on that date to a deed given by Thomas and Sarah Aylett to Thomas Wade. Ballard's succinct power of attorney to represent Mrs. Aylett on this occasion is likewise preserved in the York records.

"COUZEN BALLARD—After my service to yo'rself and Lady, this is to request the favo'r of you in my behalfe to acknowledge the land to Mr Wade w'ch he hath bought of my husband, and this shall discharge me from any Right or tytle any more. I am yo'r Servant & Kinswoman—
SARAH AYLETT."

Among the York records for these years is also to be found an entry which, omitted here as without genealogical

significance, affords a sufficiently vivid glimpse of the young couple's *menage* and the immemorial liability to have trouble with servants, common to all young couples, even then, to warrant its citation on page 67.

The death of Thomas Ballard's older brother, John Ballard of Nansemond, without issue, and the death in 1689 of his father, Colonel Thomas Ballard of James City, had presently made Thomas Ballard the head of his prominent and wealthy family. He was appointed a justice of the peace for York, and retained that honorable position until his death: and figures extensively in the contemporaneous York records as the Foeffee in trust, with Joseph Ring, under the *Act for Ports*, passed by the Assembly in April 1691—through which important law Thomas Ballard became, with Ring, the founder of historic Yorktown.

The statement demands a word of explanation. In Virginia at this period there was nothing anywhere resembling a city, with the solitary exception of Jamestown; and it required some stretch of the conscience to describe Jamestown as anything more than a village. The exigencies of their life, and in particular the fact that the colonists were for the most part dependent upon tobacco raising for their sustenance, tended inevitably toward the establishment instead of innumerable widely scattered plantations. There was no need of harbor towns, since each plantation adjoined a navigable stream; the planter shipped his tobacco and unloaded his foreign supplies at his own wharf; and such articles as were not imported from abroad were manufactured by his own servants on his own land. The authorities in England could not, however, view with equanimity the spectacle of a vast colony wherein, after nearly a century of existence, there was nowhere to be found a town; it was so un-English; and they had made numerous efforts, all unsuccessful, to remedy the defect.

By this *Act for Ports*—which nominally, and with a deal of beclouding verbiage, aimed merely to increase the facilities for storing and shipping tobacco—fifty acres were set aside in each county as a site for the county port. In York

the Read plantation was selected, and laid off into eighty-five lots. By the Feoffees (Ballard and Ring) these lots were granted to such persons as requested it, in fee simple, but "under such consideration, that such grantee, his heires and assignes shall within the space of four months next ensueing such grant, begin and without delay proceed to Build and finish on each halfe acre granted to him one good house, to containe twenty foot square at the least." The experiment, while it failed in most of the counties, proved in York a success, very largely through the number of mechanics who chanced to acquire lots there, whereon they set up shops; the Feoffees reserved for themselves two of the most desirable plots in numbers 16 and 10, fronting on the river; several persons had presently opened inns for the entertainment of visitors to the new town; and in the outecme Yorktown was in 1705 formally incorporated. Of its former glories there survives to-day only its admirable view of the river; but Thomas Ballard is entitled, none the less, to the credit of having had the chief part in the town's establishment.

Ballard meanwhile had been chosen to represent York county in the Virginia House of Burgesses for the sessions beginning 1 April 1692 and 2 March 1692-3. And in the last-mentioned year he had a hand in founding yet another famous and enduring institution, when Thomas Ballard sold to the trustees of the proposed College of William and Mary a tract of land, inherited from his father, whereon the college buildings were afterward erected, and stand to-day.

The original deed from Ballard was long preserved, but mysteriously disappeared from the college archives some twenty years ago. The first expense accounts of the college, from its opening in 1693 to April 1697, sent by Governor Andros to England and still to be seen there, contain under the heading *The College of William & Mary is D'r*, 1694 the item: "To CAPT THOMAS BALLARD, for 330 acres of land, whereon ye Colledge is built £170." The college has since sold, at various times, all save some thirty acres of this land, which, purchased for £110 by Colonel

Thomas Ballard of James City in 1674-5, and sold for £170 by Captain Thomas Ballard of York in 1693, was thus owned by the Ballards not quite twenty years.

In 1694 Captain Thomas Ballard was chosen High Sheriff of York. His commission, given in full in the York records, was dated 27 April 1694, and granted by Edmund Andros, who as has just been said, was then Governor of Virginia. In consequence, as is duly narrated likewise in the York records for the edification of posterity, "CAPT THO: BALLARD, aduceing his Ex'lly ye Governour's Comision to this Court appoynting him High Sherr: of this Countie this present year, which being accordingly sworne, entered into bond, with seecurity, for ye due p'formance of his Office therein according to Law." He selected his brother, probably his only surviving brother, as sub-sheriff; and "Mr FRAUNCIS BALLARD, p. appoyntm't of ye High Sherr: was accordingly sworne sub. sherr: as afores'd."

The Governor by ordinary chose the sheriff, every year, from among the justices of each county, who filled the office in turn, as it was not found equitable to impose its burdens on any one magistrate for more than a twelvemonth. Yet it was a very remunerative position. In consequence, the justice whose proper year it was to be sheriff would not infrequently cede his right to a fellow magistrate who chanced at the time to be financially embarrassed,—as when in 1665 the York justices unanimously requested that Colonel Ralph Langley be nominated sheriff of that county, out of his turn, on the grounds that he had recently lost his house by fire. Some of the sheriff's fees, as fixed by a law enacted in 1661-2, amounted to five pounds of tobacco for delivering a summons to court or for issuing a bond to keep the peace; ten pounds for every arrest he made, for every subpoena served, and for every commitment to prison or release therefrom; twelve pounds for impanelling a jury; and twenty for placing a culprit in the pillory or for whipping him. In serving an execution the sheriff worked on a commission basis, according to the amount of the judgment: if the latter was less than a hundred pounds of

tobacco, his fee was ten pounds; if between one hundred and five hundred, twenty pounds; if between five hundred and a thousand, forty pounds; and if more than a thousand, sixty pounds; and so on. These fees in a locality like seventeenth century Virginia, where everyone appears to have been more or less litigiously inclined, added up at the year's end to a tidy sum; and Captain Thomas Ballard, as will be seen, was ready enough to resume the office when his turn came about once more.

Ballard returned to the House of Burgesses for the session of 1696-7, and again for the sessions of 28 September 1698, of 27 April 1699, and of 5 December 1700, which last was prorogued to 30 May-14 August 1702. He was again High Sheriff of York in 1699; was for years one of the leading lawyers of Virginia, and was long an officer of the York militia, ranking as captain in 1693, and being commissioned lieutenant-colonel on 3 June 1699,—Edmund Jennings being then made colonel and commander-in-chief, and William Buckner, afterward Ballard's son-in-law, major.

JOHN MAJOR, thus, married circa 1705 the daughter of one of the Colony's most prominent men. John Major and his wife appear to have lived near her father's big plantation for some five years after their marriage, and then to have removed from York to Charles City county, just as Colonel Thomas Ballard was preparing, after seven years retirement, to return to the House of Burgesses. It is noticeable that Ballard's will, hereinafter given, drawn up in 1706, states that he was then "weak of body"; and he probably never recovered robust health, as for the ensuing four years, beyond occasionally sitting as justice of the peace, he seems to have held no public office. Now, however, he was elected to represent York county once more as burgess, for the session beginning 25 October 1710, but died in the preceding September. A note as to his death, will and descendants is given on page 71.

JOHN MAJOR's name, meanwhile, had figured off and on in the York county records, in divers entries of no particular importance beyond the fact that they establish his residence during these years. On reaching the records for 1709, however, he of a sudden begins to be concerned in a surprising number of small law suits. It is also noteworthy that these petty litigations end after the November court of 1709, at which John Major brought suit against the estate of Thomas Stare, deceased, for £1, 16s, 2d, which was adjudged due him; a suit against Joseph Lemon, which was dismissed; and a suit against Thomas Hix, administrator of Thomas Hix, deceased, over an acknowledgment of indebtedness to the amount of £2, 16s, 2d, signed by the last-named 26 May 1707, upon which John Major asserted £1, 16s, 2d was still unpaid, and was awarded a favorable verdict.

John Major's name thereafter abruptly and finally disappears from the York records. There can be little doubt, therefore, that these legal transactions mark the winding-up of his affairs in York, and that 1710 was the date of his settling in Charles City county, where he had previously acquired lands and other financial interests.

His brother Lemuel Major, as has been said, continued to reside in York until at least as late as 1714, when his name also disappears from the records. Nothing definite seems ascertainable as to what afterward became of Lemuel Major; there is a tradition existent that he went west—"to Kentucky," the legend says, which was in 1714 a manifest impossibility. That he emigrated from York and made his home elsewhere appears at all events to be certain; and his descendants, if he left any, have not been traced.

The remainder of John Major's life—after his removal to Charles City—is wrapped in wellnigh equal obscurity. The records of that county covering the eighteenth century were for the most part destroyed during the War between the States. Many stray odds and ends of documents have, however, been preserved, which with two Books of Orders, from 1736 to 1750, and from 1751 to 1757, and Books of

Wills dating from 1767 to 1774, and from 1790 onward, with Deed Books from 1789, illuminate the period with a sort of fitful twilight.

It is apparent thereby that John Major died in Charles City prior to 1737, leaving issue at least four sons, hereinafter named, with it may be a daughter or two, of whom no record is obtainable. His wife, Anna Major, survived him, acting as his administratrix until as late as 1743.

John Major and Anna Ballard had, with possibly other issue:

I. JOHN MAJOR, who in Charles City county was reported "for not frequenting the church" and acquitted, in January 1741; he was convicted on the same charge, however, in 1752 and fined five shillings, or fifty pounds of tobacco. This was under the quaint *Act for the Effectual Suppression of Vice, &c* (enacted in 1706, and directed against dissenters from the Church of England), of which Section VII reads: "Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, being of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, shall willfully absent him or herself from divine service at his or her parish church or chapel, the space of one month, . . . he or she, being lawfully convicted, by confession, or otherwise, before one or more justice or justices of the peace of the county wherein the offence shall be committed, . . . shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of five shillings, or fifty pounds of tobacco." There was also offered the delinquent an alternative penalty of receiving "on his or her bare back, ten lashes, well laid on." All this points strongly toward a survival among Colonel Edward Major's descendants of his non-conformist opinions; yet divers circumstances indicate that both William Major of York and John Major of York and Charles City were members of the Church of England; and it is probable that this John Major evolved, rather than inherited, his religious beliefs. His brothers nowhere figure in such a pickle. John Major died without issue in 1768. His will—wherein he describes himself as "John Major, Senior, of Westover"—dated 5 April 1768, was recorded in

Charles City 4 May 1768, and is hereinafter given in full, on page 82. An inventory of his estate was taken, 4 June 1768, by Thomas Ballard, Freeman Walker and William Finch, the total valuation being £36, 1s, 3d.

II. EDWARD MAJOR, who with his first wife Sarah acknowledged a deed to William Acrill in Charles City county in June 1737. Edward Major received six day's pay as a witness in April 1740; and was living as late as 1756—by which time he had married, second, Elizabeth ———. In 1756 he brought an action for assault and battery against William Beadles, as well as a suit against Ann Johnson, the latter ending rather disastrously; for the jury dismissed the case and recommended that the plaintiff be prosecuted for libel. Edward Major, as has been said, was twice married, and left, with possibly other issue, a son: William Major, of age in 1756, who made his home near Williamsburg. The latter married ——— Garland, and had William G. Major, who married Martha, daughter of John Emery, and was living in Charles City as late as 1816.

III. BERNARD MAJOR, who was a juror in Charles City in November 1737; and was appointed, with Walter Vernon and John Minge, in September 1739, to appraise the estate of James Middleton, deceased. Bernard Major petitioned for a new road in April 1740, that which he had been using having been stopped by Mr John Minge; and, with his son Bernard Major, Junior, appraised the estate of Temperance Harwood in January 1757; and witnessed the will of George Minge, dated 4 December 1781, and proved 2 January 1781. Bernard Major lived to a considerable age, dying intestate in 1793. An inventory of his estate was taken 28 January 1794, but not recorded until 15 December 1796. He left issue: Joyce Major, who married ——— Harwood; Bernard Major, living in 1794; and Samuel Major, died 1784. Of the two sons, Bernard Major, Junior, of age in 1757, living in 1794, perhaps left no descendants; but Samuel Major, who died before his father, in February 1784, left issue another Samuel Major, (born 1754, died 1785), who married Anne, daughter of Samuel Timson of York, and had: Samuel

Major, who died without issue; Mary Major, who also died unmarried; and Anne Major, who married Richard Garrett.

IV. JAMES MAJOR, of whom an account will be given hereafter.

V. A daughter, who married Harman Wilcox.

ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

TO ALL &c, Whereas &c, Now Know yee that I, the said FFRANCIS NICHOLSON, Esqr, Govern'r, &c, do, with the advice & Consent of the Councill of State, accordingly give and grant unto JOHN MAJOR three hundred Seventy Six acres of Land, lying in Rappahanock County upon the branches of Gelson's runn and Hoskin's: begining at a great white Oake by an Indian path, some three quarters of a mile from John Roberts'; lying from thence Southerly, and Extending South South West one hundred & Eight poles to a small white Oake in a small valley; thence South twenty five poles; thence South west two hundred forty & six poles, crossing a main branch of Hoskin's, to a white Oake some three outs Distant from the said Runn, on the South west side thereof; thence South East one hundred Sixty two poles to a white Oake at ye head of a small valley; thence North East, Crossing the said run againe, three hund'd Sixty one poles to a small white Oake upon a hill on the North side of a branch of Gilson's run; thence North west by West one hund'd & one pole to a white Oake upon a hill by an other branch; thence North west by North ninety two poles to a white Oake on a Levell; thence North forty two deg's westerly thirty eight poles to the first white Oake. The said Land was formerly granted unto Phillip May and Thomas Bells, by patent dated ye 21st day of October 1687, and by them deserted; and since granted to ye said JOHN MAJOR by order of the Gener'll Court, bearing Date ye 24th day of Aprill 1701: and is, further, due unto the said JOHN MAJOR by and for the Transportation of Eight persons into this Colony, whose names are to be in ye records mentioned under this patent: To have & to

hold etc, to be held etc, Yeilding & paying etc, provided etc. Given under my hand & ye Seale of ye Colony this 24th day of October Anno Dom 1701.

FFR: NICHOLSON

JOHN MAJOR *his patent for 376 acres of Land in Rapp'a County—E: Jennings.*

Joseph Young, William Mack-daniell, Joseph ffox, George Reding & Susannah Netherway. (*Headrights.*)

—VIRGINIA LAND PATENTS

GEORGE &c, To all &c, Whereas, by one Patent under the great Seal of this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia, bearing date the 24th day of October Anno Dom: 1701, there was grante to JOHN MAJOR one certain tract or parcel of Land, containing three hundred and seventy six acres, lying and being in the County of Essex, formerly part of Rappahannock, upon the branches of Gelson's run and Hoskin's, and bounded as followeth: to wit, begining at a great white Oake by an Indian path, some three quarters of a mile from John Roberts'; lying from thence Southerly, and Extending South South West one hundred & Eight poles to a small white Oake in a small valley; thence South twenty five poles; thence South west two hundred forty & six poles, crossing a main branch of Hoskin's, to a white Oake some three outs Distant from the said Runn, on the South west side thereof; thence South East one hundred Sixty two poles to a white Oake at ye head of a small valley; thence North East, Crossing the said run againe, three hund'd Sixty one poles to a small white Oake upon a hill on the North side of a branch of Gilson's run; thence North west by West one hund'd & one pole to a white Oake upon a hill by an other branch; thence North west by North ninety two poles to a white Oake on a Levell; thence North forty two deg's westerly thirty eight poles to the first white Oake: which sd Tract or parcel of Land was granted on Condicton of seating or planting, as in the sd Patent expressed: And Whereas the sd JOHN MAJOR hath

failed to make such seating or planting; and WILLIAM MAJOR of the County of King & Queen hath made humble suit to our Lt Govern'r of our sd Colony and Dominion, and hath obtained a grant of the same Lands: Therefore know ye that, for divers good Causes and Consideracons, but more especially for and in Consideracon of the Importacon of eight persons to dwell within this our Colony of Virginia, whose names are Thomas Perre, Eliza Alebee, John Thorne, George Madby, Chas Hallett, James Johns, John Spring, & Eliza Harve, We have Given, Granted and Confirmed, and by these p'sents for us, our heirs and Success'rs do Give, Grant and Confirme, unto the sd WILLIAM MAJOR and to his heirs and assigns forever, all and every part and parcel of the sd Tract or parcel of Land: With all &c, To have, hold &c, To be held &c, Yeilding and paying &c, Provided &c, In Witness &c. Witness our Trusty and Wellbeloved Alexander Spotswood, our Lt Govern'r &c, at Williamsburgh, under the seal of our sd Colony, the sixteenth day of August, one thousand, seven hundred & fifteen, in the second year of our Reign.

A: SPOTSWOOD

WM MAJOR—376—*Lapsed Land—fform in 4th page.*

—VIRGINIA LAND PATENTS

WHEREAS Mr THOMAS BALLARD, Jun'r, brought before us a woman serv't, named Katherine Phillips; and by his peticon declareinge that She ran away from her Service, and did take Severall peeces of her Mistr's ——— Linnen alonge with her; And yt he was att twenty shillings charge att ye least, besides loose of time in Lookeing after and bringing her whome Againe; and yt not long after the s'd Katherine Phillips did most wilfully and Mallishously Conveye some fire into her M'r's Trunck Amongst ——— her Cloaths, (which did appear to be true by her owne Confession), & did there burne and Consume Soe much Silke and other fine Linnen, (to the value of fourteene pounds Ster.)—*Itt is therefore ordered that the*

s'd Phillips serve her s'd Mast'r three years after her time by Indenture-to be expired, for the great loss and Damages her s'd Mast'r hath Sustained by her Evill and Mallishious Contriveances.

—YORK COUNTY RECORDS 24 JANUARY 1686-7

YORK COUNTY, *February ye 9th 1690*—Received then of Capt James Archer the sum of one hundred, eighty and two pounds and sixteen shillings sterl. and Nine thousand and three hundred and eightene pounds of tobacco and cask; being the full portion of my Wife Katherine, the Daughter of Mr John Hubbard, Dec'ed; & received pr me THO: BALLARD

Teste: (*Signed*) E. Jennings, Peter Temple. *Recorded 25 May 1691.*

—YORK COUNTY RECORDS

These two domestic items must be permitted to suffice, concerning Colonel Thomas Ballard of York, since the records of that county show that during the quarter-century between 1685 and 1710 hardly a court was held whereat he did not figure in a dozen cases, either on his own behalf, or in one of his multifarious official capacities, or as attorney for someone else. There is no beginning to pick from such a wealth of material; and besides, the curious will find fair copies of these records, as far as 1702, readily accessible at the Virginia State Library.

HUBARD OF YORK

JOHN MAJOR of York and Charles City counties married Anna, daughter of Colonel Thomas Ballard of York and Katherine Hubard. An account of Colonel Thomas Ballard has been given previously; and it seems well here to speak briefly of his wife's family, the Hubards.

The Hubard arms, as borne by them during the seventeenth century, still exist in a bookplate then used by a member of the family. They are: sable an estoile of six

points, in chief a crescent argent, between two flaunches ermine. Crest, a Sagittarius. The arms are in the book-plate impaled with an unknown coat, blazoned as: argent on a chevron between three pheons gules, three mullets of the field.

Matthew Hubbard and John Hubbard were brothers living in York by 1650. MATTHEW HUBARD patented 595 acres in York county, 18 August 1655: due for the importation of twelve persons, namely "Wm Parke, Sen'r, Wm Parke, Jun'r, et uxor, Sarah Park, Wm Swinburne, Edward Harris, Wm Beamont, Rice a Welchman, ffra Taylor, & Ann fflower." He was justice of the peace for York for several years, and died in 1667, his will being proved 4 April 1667. His inventory shows a library remarkable for size and quality. Matthew Hubbard left issue: John Hubbard, who died unmarried; Rebecca Hubbard, who married John Edloe; and Matthew Hubbard of James City county, who married Ellen ———. Matthew Hubbard's wife, Sibella, survived him, and married, second, Jerome Ham (a burgess for York 1657-8), and, third, William Aylett.

JOHN HUBARD the younger brother, probably died in the January of 1667-8, as his inventory was ordered to be taken 24 February 1667-8. His estate was valued, 8 May 1668, at £784, 1s, 9d, which was notable wealth for the time and neighborhood. His widow, Katherine Hubbard, was not long in finding consolation, inasmuch as James Besouth gave security for £500 on marrying her by a deed dated 14 July 1668, recorded in York 12 April 1669.

John Hubbard left issue:

I. ELIZABETH HUBARD, who in 1677 married Captain James Archer, and died 13 December 1727, leaving issue.

II. MATTHEW HUBARD, mariner, dead in 1694, who left issue: James Hubbard. The will of this James Hubbard, dated 12 January 1719, recorded in York 15 February 1719, shows that he married Elizabeth ———, and left issue: James Hubbard; and Matthew Hubbard.

III. KATHERINE HUBARD, born circa 1660, who in 1684 married Colonel Thomas Ballard of York.

Colonel Thomas Ballard of James City, father to Colonel Thomas Ballard of York, was appointed guardian to Matthew Hubbard, the two girls being entrusted to their mother, now remarried. Colonel John Page was administrator of John Hubbard's estate, as is shown by an acknowledgment from Matthew Hubbard, recorded in York 8 May 1682, of having received his share therein—9,318 pounds of tobacco and £182, 15s. Elizabeth Hubbard had received her portion when she married in 1677: and Page relinquished his responsibility as to Katherine Hubbard's inheritance by a deed dated 5 May 1679, recorded 26 June 1682, to James Archer (her brother-in-law) and Mrs. Katherine Besouth (her mother), who became thereby joint trustees. As has been seen, Katherine Hubbard's portion was not delivered her husband until 1691; she must, however, have been of age in 1682, as she witnessed a power of attorney from John Taton to James Archer, dated 15 August 1682. She married Colonel Thomas Ballard, as has been said, in 1684.

James Besouth, her mother's second husband, died in 1681. His will, dated 10 November 1677, was recorded in York 24 October 1681: his whole estate is left to his wife for life, with reversion at her death to Elizabeth, wife of Bridges Freeman. Freeman and his wife sold their interest in 176 acres, a part of the land involved, to Matthew Hubbard the elder (the son of John Hubbard, as distinguished from John Hubbard's nephew, also named Matthew), by a deed dated 4 October 1683, recorded 14 October 1683. Katherine Besouth survived her second husband by more than twelve years, dying 19 March 1693-4: her will, dated 28 February 1693-4, was recorded in York 26 March 1694.

Much material as to descendants of the two Hubbard emigrants will be found in the *William and Mary College Quarterly* Volumes I, III, IV, V, and VI.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE AS TO BALLARD OF YORK

COLONEL THOMAS BALLARD of York, John Major's father-in-law, was among the magistrates who sat at a court held in York 24 June 1710: he did not sit at the July court, nor after: but at a court held 5 October 1710, "Matthew Ballard, as executor of the last will and testament of Lt: Coll: THOS BALLARD, deceased, presenting a Certificate under the hand of Wm Barbar, Gent, for the said BALLARD's takeing up a runaway Indian Woman, & it appeareing by the sd Certificate that the sd Indian Woman was apprehended twenty miles distant from her Master's dwelling, it is ordered to be transmitted to the Assembly for allowance." This entry shows that Colonel Thomas Ballard was dead by October 1710; yet, rather curiously, his will, dated 26 September 1706, was not recorded until 18 June 1711.

On the same date Edward Powers, William Lee and Bassett Wagstaff were named to appraise the estate. Their inventory, returned and recorded 16 July 1711, amounts in all to £603, 12s, 8d. It includes eighteen negroes, six horses, fifty-one head of cattle, seventy ounces of plate, and "a parcell of Bookes, val'd at £2, 10s." The inventory is not unlike, in the general nature of its contents, the inventory of William Major, previously given, although of course Colonel Ballard was by far the wealthier of the two.

Indeed, it should be borne in mind that Colonel Ballard was one of the wealthiest men of his time and neighborhood. For that reason his will is especially worthy of careful consideration, and a copy is in consequence appended.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, Amen: I, THOMAS BALLARD of the parish of ——— in the county of York, Gentlemen, being weak of body, but of Perfect mind & memory, thanks be to almighty God, do hereby Revoke all former wills & Testaments by me hitherto made, and make & ordain this my last will & Testament, in manner & form following, my Just debts being first paid—

Imp's, I freely resign up my pretious Soul into the hands of my most gracious redeemer & mercifull Saviour, on whom always I trust for Justification & Salvation, and my body for Xtian buriall according to the discretion of of (*sic*) my Executors hereafter named, in hope of a glorious Resurrection: and as for my worldly Estate which God hath lent me, I dispose of as followeth:

Imp's, I give & devise the plantacon or tract of Land I now live on,—begining its bounds on York River, runing up the North west side of the Creek that parts it from the Land late of one Walner to a Spring called Oxespring, and from thence North west to the great Road, down to the marked white oake near the Road that devides it from the Land of Colo: Diggs, so from thence along the line of the said Diggs down to a pasetur on the River Side, & so along by the said River to the Corner where it begun,—unto my son Matthew & to the heirs of his body Lawfully begotten; and in case my said son Matthew dye without issue, I give it to my son Thomas & to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and if my son Thomas dye without issue, then I give it to my son Robert & to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and if Robert dye without issue, I give it to my son John & the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and if he leave no issue, then to remain to my son William & his heirs forever.

Item, I give & devise my tract of Land whereon one John Brookes now Lives,—begining its bounds at the deviding line of one John Potter from the Land once of Major Robert Baldrey, & now mine, so down the main Road toward the said Colo: Diggs' to the aforementioned white oake, so from thence up into the woods along the said Diggs' line near South west, & so along my line bounding the land of Charles Colleir untill it come to the land of Thomas Jefferson, and along the said Jefferson's line to the main Road where it begun,—unto my son Thomas & to the heirs of his body; and if he, my son Thomas, dye without issue, then I give it to my son Robert & the heirs of his body; and if Robert dye without issue, then to my son John & the heirs of his

body; and if John dye without issue, then to my son William & his heirs forever: and my will & meaning further is, if my tract of land above devised to my son Matthew shall descend or come to my son Thomas or his heirs, that then & from thenceforth the tract of Land herein-menconed to be devised to my son Thomas shall be & remain unto my son William & the heirs of his body Lawfully begotten, anything above s'd to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Item, I give & devise the tract of Land on w'h I formerly dwelt,—and begining its bounds at the main Road & runing along the line of the abovenamed Potter to the head of a Swamp called White Marsh, so along the Swamp to the line of the Land late belonging to one Walners, and along the said Line to a Creek, and up the Same to the Spring called Oxespring, and thence Northwest to the great road that leads from Colo: Diggs's to Williamsburgh, and thence up to Potter's Corner where it begun,—to my son Robert & the heirs of his body Lawfully begotten; and if Robert dye without issue, then I give it to my son William & to his heirs forever.

Item, I give & devise unto my son John all my Land on the South side of the Swamp called Whitemarsh. to him & to his heirs forever.

Item, I give to my daughter Elizabeth, the wife of William Smith, twenty shillings to buy her a Ring, I haveing given her her portion already in marryage.

Item, I give unto my daughter Anna, the wife of JOHN MAJOR, my negro Sue and the boy Larence, or fifteen pounds Sterling in Lieu of the said Larence, at the Choice of my Executors, to be delivered or paid within six months after my decease.

Item, I give unto my daughter Katherine Molotto Susanna & her Increase, twenty pounds Sterling, the negro boy Tom Puding, my Second best featherbed, Bedstead, bolster, Pillows, blankets, Sheets, Covering, Curtains, Vallens thereto appertaining, & the young horse now breaking called Ring.

Item, I give to my son Thomas Negro frank, four young

cows & a Steer of four or five years old, a featherbed, bolster, Pillows, Blanketts, Sheets, Covering, & bedstead, three pewter dishes worth eighteen shillings, six plates, & four Cain Chairs, to be paid & delivered to him when he comes of age.

Item, I give to my son Robert negro Jane with her increase, ten pounds Sterling, three young Cows & a Steer of four years old, to be paid & delivered to him when he comes of age.

Item, I give unto my son John negro Madge & her Increase, ten pounds Sterling, & three young Cows, to be delivered him when he comes of age.

Item, I give unto my son William negro Giles, Molatto Kate with her Increase, & ten pounds Sterling, to be delivered & paid when he comes of age.

Item, I give unto my daughter Mary my two Molattoes called Betty & Anne & their Increase, & a good featherbed performed as the beds above-menconed; and my will further is, that if any of my said five Children dye before they come to the age of one & twenty years, & not married, that this & their portions be Equally divided amongst the survivors of them.

Item, I give to my three sons Robert, John & William, to every of them, a young horse, to be delivered when they come of age.

Item, my mind & will is, that my Exec'r shall have the Benefitt of the Labour of all the negroes & Molattos given to my last named five Children, (Vizt:) To Thomas, Robert, John, William & Mary: he therefore ——— to give & allow them a Sufficien & proper Maintenance & Educacon, the s'd Mary till She come to age or be married, and the boys till they come of age or be by him putt to Lawfull Callings, as apprentices, w'ch I hereby Impower him to doe.

Item, all the rest of my goods & Chattles not before given nor disposed of I give unto my son Matthew, whom I make & appoint whole & sole Exec'r of this my last will & Testament; and I hereby request my trusty & well beloved friends Mr Lawrence Smith & Major William Buckner to direct,

assist & advise my said Exec'r in the Execution of this my will. In Witness & Confirmacon of all which I have hereunto set my hand & seal, this 26th day of Septem'r 1706.

THOS: BALLARD. (*Seal*)

Attested in the presence of the Testator: (*Signed*) Jer: Ham, John Brooke, Solomon Harmon (*the mark of*), Sam'l Seldon.

This will & Testam't was presented in Court by Matthew Ballard, the Exec'r therein named, who made Oath to it, and the same being proved by the Oaths of John Brook & Sam'l Selden, is admitted to Record; and on the mocon of the said Matthew, & his performing what is usuall in such Cases, Certificate is granted him for obtaining Probate thereof in due form. *Test, Phi: Lightfoot, C: Cur. Truly Recorded.*

Colonel THOMAS BALLARD had married, as previously recorded, Katherine Hubard, who died before her husband's will was drawn up in 1706. They had issue:

I. MATTHEW BALLARD, born 1685, who married Jane —, and died in 1720 without issue. His widow married, second, in 1726, Matthew Hubard, for years clerk of York county, who died in 1745.

II. ELIZABETH BALLARD, born 1687, who married and left issue by William Smith of York.

III. ANNA BALLARD, born 1689, who married John Major of York and Charles City counties.

IV. KATHERINE BALLARD, who married and left issue by William Buckner of York.

V. THOMAS BALLARD, who settled in Charles City county, and of whom an account is more conveniently deferred to page 86.

VI. ROBERT BALLARD, who married Jane ——. Robert Ballard, Carpenter, and his wife Jane Ballard conveyed Plot 24 in Yorktown to Vincent Pearse of the Kingdom of Great Britain, Gentleman, by a deed dated 15 October 1725, recorded in York county 15 November 1725. Robert Ballard died intestate, according to the petition to adminis-

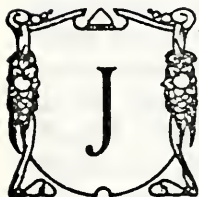
ter his estate, presented by his widow 19 May 1735: and records of the Orphans Courts in York show he left issue: Henrietta Ballard; and Charlotte Ballard.

VII. JOHN BALLARD, who died in Yorktown in 1745. He had married Elizabeth ———, and left issue: Thomas Ballard; John Ballard; Robert Ballard; William Ballard; Catherine Ballard; Elizabeth Ballard; and Anne Ballard.

VIII. WILLIAM BALLARD, who seems to have died unmarried.

IX. MARY BALLARD, of whose marriage or descendants no record has been preserved. It is probable that she, as well as her brother William, died before reaching maturity.

James Major of Charles City



AMES MAJOR, the youngest son of John Major of York and Charles City, was born circa 1720, or possibly even later. Living as he did from first to last in Charles City county, the paucity of contemporaneous records there renders it difficult to obtain accurate information as to the facts of his earlier life.

It is apparent, however, that he married, circa 1745, his first cousin Mary, daughter of Thomas Ballard of Charles City; his oldest son another John Major, was born not later than 1748.

It is also certain that, in spite of his comparatively advanced age, James Major served as a soldier in the Revolution. A family tradition, to the effect that he was wounded in a battle fought in the North, returned to Charles City, and died there of his injuries before the conclusion of hostilities, is strikingly supported by recent investigation of Revolutionary records. These disclose that a James Major served in Captain Stephen Ashby's company in the Twelfth Virginia Regiment from March 1777 to June 1778; was transferred in July 1778 to Captain John Neville's company in the Fourth Virginia, and was one of the fifteen men honorably discharged therefrom 10 October 1778. It was at this time the Virginia troops were being reorganized, among other changes the Eight Regiment being combined with the Fourth. James Major's former regiment, the Twelfth, was now designated the Eighth; and he re-entered it in November 1778, as a member of Captain Wood's company. He was transferred to Captain Robert Gamble's company in the same regiment, in May 1779, and remained in service until July 1779, after which month his name

disappears from the payrolls. There can be little doubt this was James Major of Charles City.

Major was one of the men draughted in the early spring of 1777, and presumably joined the Twelfth Virginia at Morristown, New Jersey, where Washington was then reorganizing the Continental army. Major must have taken part in the defeats at Brandywine, 11 September 1777, and Germantown, 4 October 1777, and have passed thence to the terrible winter of 1777-8, at Valley Forge. The Twelfth Virginia was likewise present at the battle of Monmouth, 28 June 1778; and it was evidently through the readjustments following this battle that James Major was transferred for a while to the Fourth Virginia. There appears to be no record as to the movements of the Fourth Virginia during the summer of 1778; but these troops were probably with Washington at White Plains, where they took part at most in unimportant skirmishing. But, as has been said, in September 1778 the Virginia regiments were thoroughly reorganized; and through these changes James Major became a member of the Eighth Virginia (formerly the Twelfth, his original regiment), and by May 1779 was a member of Captain Robert Gamble's company therein.

This circumstance would seem to identify the battle wherein James Major received the injuries from which he eventually died. It must have been the night attack on Stony Point, 16 July 1779, where the especial company to which James Major belonged—Captain Gamble's—is known to have played an eminent, and indeed the leading, part. As has been seen, James Major's name disappears from the payrolls immediately after the date of this engagement, when he had served little over two years, out of the three for which he must have enlisted.

Stony Point, overlooking the Hudson, and then held by the British, was considered almost impregnable. General Anthony Wayne was, none the less, empowered by Washington to take the fortress, if possible; and retorted with "Mad Anthony's" tolerably famous remark—"General, I will storm hell if you will only plan it."

An interesting account of how Wayne carried out the less ambitious undertaking will be found in the *Virginia Historical Collections*, Volume XI. It suffices for the present that the Americans attacked the fort simultaneously from the north and south; and in the face of a terrible storm of grape-shot forced their way, at the point of the bayonet, through every obstacle, without firing a musket, until the van of each column met in the centre of the fortress. It was perhaps the most brilliant exhibition of courage that even the Revolution produced; though it may reasonably be questioned whether the whole affair was not a useless waste of life and ammunition, inasmuch as the British retook the fort within two days.

Waddell, in his *Annals of Augusta County*, relates how Captain Gamble led one of the assailing parties, as well as how "Captain Gamble with his men mounted the wall in immediate vicinity of a cannon, and seeing the match about to be applied, barely had time to lower his head and order his men to fall flat before the gun was discharged. He was, however, permanently deafened by the concussion. His company immediately moved on, and were the first to enter the fort. Being busily engaged in securing prisoners, the British flag was overlooked until Lieutenant-Colonel Fleury observed it and pulled it down." There was thus afterward a dispute between Fleury and Gamble as to who was entitled to the leading honors: and Washington, after frankly conceding the pre-eminence of Gamble's claim, induced him to withdraw it, for fear of antagonising the French auxiliaries.

James Major, then, it may safely be assumed was wounded in this assault; and returning to Charles City, died there at latest before the January of 1780. It will be observed, by the settlement of his estate, hereinafter quoted, that his coffin was paid for in the month just mentioned: tradition apart, this would indicate that he was not killed at Stony Point, since in that event he would have been buried there, at the public expense. The item in itself would tend to show that James Major died in Charles City; the circumstance

of his coffin's having been paid for in the January of 1780 would not of course be incongruous with his death's having taken place some while earlier: so that, all in all, as far as the existent evidence goes, James Major may have died any time between the August and December of 1779.

It is likewise apparent that he left a will, which was duly proved in Charles City, and named Furnea Southall as his executor; but the text of this will has perished, with the other county records. The final settlement of James Major's estate, aforesaid mentioned, was not made, however, until 20 April 1793, and recorded 16 May 1793; so that this survives to make clear, at worst, the names of his children and the approximate date of his quitting this life.

His children eleven years after his death attempted to secure some substantial recognition of their father's services to his country, as happens to be shown by a stray item in the *Journal of the Virginia House of Delegates*. Among other petitions considered by the House, 20 November 1790, is enumerated:

"Also, a petition of Ballard Major, in behalf of himself and others, representatives of JAMES MAJOR, deceased, who served as a soldier during the late war, praying that certificates may be granted to them for the arrears of the pay and depreciation due to the said JAMES MAJOR."

No record seems to exist as to whether or no this petition was granted. The State of Virginia, at all events, was, then as afterward, sadly strapped for want of ready money; and any remuneration collected by the heirs of James Major was of necessity a pitiable affair of shillings.

James Major, as has been said, had married circa 1745 his first cousin Mary, daughter of Thomas Ballard of Charles City; and he appears to have survived her, as in the settlement of his estate there is no mention of her share.

In conclusion, this settlement contains a peculiarly characteristic item in: "To paid John Edloe for Rum and sugar to Bury dec'd, £26, 10s." Virginian funerals of the day were in effect social festivities. People in the sparsely settled neighborhood were compelled to come considerable

distances in order to attend; and hospitality demanded these people should not go away either hungry or thirsty. To prevent this, as is amply shown by surviving records, the relatives of the deceased very often went to rather excessive lengths: it is estimated that for a moderately attended interment "it required, for the assuagement of the mourners' grief, twenty-two gallons of cider, twenty-four of beer, and five of brandy; and to sweeten the drinks, twelve pounds of sugar." There is no doubting that this sort of consolation sometimes led to indecorous results; and many wills of the period contain the strange sounding request that there be "no drinking immoderately nor shooting suffered" at the burial of the testator. The "shooting," it is fair to specify, referred to the custom of firing volleys over the grave. There is thus no reason to suppose that James Major's funeral was in any way an extraordinary affair.

James Major and Mary Ballard had issue:

I. JOHN MAJOR, apparently the oldest son, of whom an account will be given hereafter.

II. SARAH MAJOR, who married ——— Wileox. She seems to have been the second child.

III. BALLARD MAJOR, who in 1797 married Ann Hilliard, but left no issue. He sold his lands in Charles City to William Graves, in 1797-8, by three deeds hereinafter described, and appears then to have quitted the county.

IV. JAMES MAJOR, living in 1793, of whose issue likewise there is no record. He, as well as his father, served in the Revolution, and concerning his military career a word follows.

V. ELIZABETH MAJOR, who married ——— Gill.

VI. MARY DANCY MAJOR, unmarried in 1780.

VII. MARTHA MAJOR, unmarried in 1792, when she gave Furnea Southall a receipt, hereinafter quoted, for her share in her father's estate.

VIII. Another daughter, Christian name unknown, who married Stephen West, and died in or before 1779, leaving issue: John West; Sarah West; and Elizabeth West.

As has been said, James Major's son of the same name

was a Revolutionary soldier, and it is a thought difficult to disentangle the two records. The younger James Major, however, some five years after his father's death, was granted a Bounty Warrant, as follows:

"Council Chamber, April 29th, 1785.

"No. 3833—JAMES MAJOR is entitled to the proportion of Land allowed a Private of the Continental line, who inlisted for the War and served to the end thereof.

THOMAS MERIWEATHER

"*A Warrant for 200 Acres Issued to JAMES MAJOR, April 29th, 1785.*"

And in the Virginia State Library, among the Bounty Warrant manuscripts, is still preserved a certificate that James Major enlisted previous to January 1777 in the Eighth Virginia, for three years; and afterward re-enlisted for the war—evidently in the First Virginia, as there is an accompanying certificate that James Major was furloughed from that regiment, at Charles Town, 2 July 1783, and never again called on. The Eighth Virginia, it should again be said, was in September 1778 absorbed by the Fourth, as was the Ninth by the First. These two certificates were copied by Philip Southall, a justice of the peace for Charles City, and with them is filed the following note:

"Gentlem'n Auditors—I request Capt. Nath'l Ashby to settle my acc't with you: please to send my Land Warrant and Depreciation by him, as I served a Land time for it, and have a just right to it. I am yours &c,

JAMES MAJOR—*A copy, Ph'p Southall.*"

A manuscript volume among the archives—known as *War 4*—shows that on 28 April 1785 Nathaniel Ashby was paid, for James Major, £57, 7s.

ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

IN THE NAME OF GOD, Amen: I, JOHN MAJOR, Senior, of Westover Parrish in the County of Charles City, being sick and weak. but of perfect Sence & Memory. do make this my last will and Testament, as followeth:

Imprimus, I give to my brother James's son John Major one feather Bed, one Read and white heifer, and sow, and three shoats.

Item, I give to my brother James's daughter Sarah Major Ten pound Cash.

And lastly, I give to my Brother James Major, after all my Legacies Abovementioned, all the residue of my Estate, whom I constitute and apoint whole & Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament; Revoking all other Wills by me heretofore made; as Witness my hand and Seal, this 5th Day of April, In the Year of our Lord one thousand, Seven hundred and Sixty eight.

JOHN MAJOR, *his + mark*

Sign'd, Seal'd, Publish'd and Deliver'd in the Presence of: (*Signed*) William Parrish, Jun; Thomas Ballard; Elizabeth Ballard, *her mark*.

*At A Court held in Charles City County, the 4th day of May 1768,—*This last will & Testament of JOHN MAJOR, deceas'd, was Presented in Court by James Major, the Executor therein named, Sworn to by the said Executor; & being proved by the Oath of Wm Parish & Thomas Ballard, two of the Witnesses thereto, & ordered to be recorded, Certificate is granted the said Executor for Obtaining a Probate thereof in due form; he having made Oath, & Entering into bond according to Law. *Teste, Mord: Debnam, C. C. C.*

—CHARLES CITY COUNTY RECORDS

JAMES MAJOR'S ESTATE SETTLED:

Dr, the estate of JAMES MAJOR, dec'd, in account with Furnea Southall, executor:

1780 Jan'y 7	To paid for a Coffin for the deceased....	£54	00	00
	To paid John Edloe for Rum and sugar to Bury dec'd	26	10	00
	To Crying the deceased's estate....	50	00	00
	To levies, taxes &c for the year 1779..	38	18	09
	To ditto for the year 1780.....	36	00	06
	To paid Clerk's tickets.....	99	09	00

To John Major's Legacy left him by the dec'd's Will.....	10	00	00
To Sarah Willcox ditto ..	10	00	00
To Mary D. Major ditto	10	00	00
	£334	18	03
To paid James Major.....	14	05	00
	£349	03	03

Cr:

1780 March	By amo't of sales of the dec'd's es- tate, due Jan'y 1781.....	£2905	10	00
Oct'r 20th '81	By interest Rec'd on Henry Duke's & Cowles' bonds for their purchase at the sale.....	76	15	00
		£2982	05	00
	Amount Debt.....	349	03	03
	Divided amongst the Legatees as follows.....	£2633	02	09

£383, 2s, 9d—*Between the Legatees liquidated by the scale of 50 for one, (With interest from Jan'y 1781):*

Sarah Willcox £76, 12s, 6½d, at fifty for one, as above
 Mary D. Major the same sum, at ditto
 Martha Major the same, at ditto
 Elizabeth Gill—Do
 Ballard Major—Do
 Elizabeth Gill, also £452, 15s, in a Certificate for Money funded
 at 1000 for 1
 Ballard Major, also £1797, 5s in the said Certificate at the said
 rate—which said sums amount to the Ballance above, £2633,
 2s, 9d.

Charles City County—In obedience to an order of the worshipful Court of the said County to us directed, we have examined, Stated, Settled and divided the estate of JAMES MAJOR, deceased, as above. Given under our hands, this 20th day of April 1793: (Signed) Wm Southall, Henry Duke, Wm Graves.

At a Court held for Charles City County, on Thursday, the 16th day of May 1793—The within written settlement and

division of the estate of JAMES MAJOR, deceased, was this day returned and ordered to be recorded. *Teste, Otway Byrd, C. C.*

—CHARLES CITY COUNTY RECORDS

MAJOR TO SOUTHALL, REC'T

October 1st, 1792—Rec'd of FURNEA SOUTHALL the sum of one Hundred and eighty-two pounds, in full of my part of the personal estate due me from my deceased Father JAMES MAJOR's estate that he had in his hands, as guardian to me.

MARTHA *her + mark* MAJOR

Witness: (*Signed*) John Southall.

At a Monthly Court, held for the County of Charles City, on Thursday the 18th day of October 1792,—

The aforewritten Receipt from MARTHA MAJOR, of the one part, to FURNEA SOUTHALL, of the other part, was presented to the Court, and ordered to be recorded. *Teste, Otway Byrd, C. C.*

—CHARLES CITY COUNTY RECORDS

Considerations of space prevent the giving in full of the three deeds, previously mentioned, whereby Ballard Major disposed of his share in his father's estate, to William Graves. Ballard Major and Ann Hilliard deeded their interest in twelve and three-quarters acres, for £15, 6s, on 23 February 1797; he and his wife, Ann Major, deeded fifteen adjoining acres, for £18, on 14 December 1797; and Ballard Major alone (being now a widower) deeded forty more acres, for £22, 10s, on 21 February 1798. The land transferred by the last deed is described as "a tract or parcel of land situate in the said County of Charles City, and bounded as follows: by the land of Ingraham Gill on the East, and by the land of the said Graves on the North, West and South: containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less: it being all that balance of the tract of land that the said MAJOR lately lived on, and devised to him by his Father JAMES MAJOR, deceased."

BALLARD OF CHARLES CITY: WITH DANCY OF
CHARLES CITY

JAMES MAJOR of Charles City, as has been said, married his first cousin Mary, daughter of Thomas Ballard of Charles City. This Thomas Ballard, as also has been recorded, on page 75, was the second son of Colonel Thomas Ballard of York.

The younger THOMAS BALLARD was born circa 1695, and was in consequence fifteen or sixteen years old at the time of his father's death. He seems to have been bound apprentice, under the terms of Colonel Ballard's will, to his brother-in-law John Major, and to have been reared in the latter's household in Charles City. He was at all events married and living in Charles City in 1737, prior to which year, as has been said, there are no coherent records pertaining to that county.

A deed from John Side and his wife Sarah to Thomas Ballard was acknowledged at the August court 1739. Thomas Ballard and his wife Mary had a suit against Francis Dancy in April 1742, which was prolonged until December 1742. The verdict in this case, (hereinafter given), shows that Ballard's wife was the elder daughter of Francis Dancy and his wife Amy, who had left issue: Francis Dancy, the eldest son, defendant in the suit; Mary Dancy, the elder daughter, married to Thomas Ballard, and, with her husband, one of the complainants; Samuel Dancy, dead without issue in 1742; Ann Dancy, dead without issue in 1742; and Edward Dancy. William Dancy, and Benjamin Dancy, these last-named three being plaintiffs with Mary Ballard. The older Francis Dancy had by his will left certain slaves to his wife, to be divided at her death among his children equally, excluding his eldest son, Francis, and his elder daughter, Mary: and the main question at issue was, Amy Dancy being dead, what disposition was to be made of these slaves, now that two of the younger children had died intestate. It was ruled that the limitation held, excluding Mary Ballard and Francis Dancy from any

interest in the slaves; but that, none the less, Francis Dancy, as the heir at law, inherited after Samuel and Ann, and so was entitled to their two shares in the division.

Thomas Ballard was appointed inspector at Kennon's Warehouse in August 1742. At the May court 1743, "On the petition of THOMAS BALLARD, he is permitted to keep an ordinary at his house, he having given bond as the law directs." The license was renewed 14 March 1743-4, and several times afterward; and Thomas Ballard appears to have maintained this inn until the close of his life.

At a court held the first Wednesday in September 1750 he brought suit "on behalfe of himself & our Lord the King" against Daniel Boyce, for retailing liquor illegally—an infringement of the law which touched Ballard professionally. The outcome is not recorded. Thomas Ballard died not very long afterward, as in March 1756, and again in June 1756, his administratrix, Elizabeth Ballard, was bringing a Chancery suit against Richard Weir.

He had married, first, Mary, daughter of Francis Dancy, and, second, Elizabeth ———, by whom he had no children. By his first marriage Thomas Ballard of Charles City had issue:

I. ELIZABETH BALLARD, who married Henry Talman.

II. MARY BALLARD, who, as previously recorded, circa 1740 married James Major of Charles City.

III. THOMAS BALLARD, died in Charles City November 1790, who married Sarah ———, and had issue: William Talbot Ballard, will dated 6 August 1798, recorded in Charles City 21 February 1799, who died unmarried; John Ballard, will dated 18 May 1809, recorded in Charles City 21 April 1814, who likewise died unmarried; Francis Dancy Ballard, living in 1804, mentioned in the will of his brother Thomas; Thomas Ballard, will dated 13 August 1804, recorded in Charles City 20 September 1804; Lucy Ballard, who married Peter Eppes; Elizabeth Ballard, who married Moses Fontaine; and Sarah Ballard, who married Abraham Fontaine.

The first wife of Thomas Ballard of Charles City, as has been said, was Mary Dancy, whom he married before 1725. Little data is available concerning the Dancy family, but she was a descendant of the JOHN DANSEY who patented 100 acres near Checkroes Neck, 4 June 1636, described as adjoining land granted him by an earlier patent; and on the same date patented 350 acres in James City county—"A mile up Chickahomony river, on the north side, and bounded by a creek called Tanks Pasby hayes creek. Due, 50 acres for the personal adventure of his wife Alice Dansey, and 300 for the Transportacon of six p'sons," whose names are given. He patented another 100 acres in James City county, 25 May 1637—"on Tanks Pasbye hayes Creeke"

The second grant comprised what was then known as Dansey's Point, to-day called Dancing Point, on the Chickahominy river. On Fry and Jefferson's map of Virginia the place is called Dance's Point, which was readily corrupted into Dancing Point, and the well-known story invented to explain its name, of how the devil and Mr Lightfoot of Sandy Point once held a dancing contest there, with a quantity of marsh land as the stake. Mr Lightfoot, as is notorious, is reputed to have outdanced the devil, and thus to have won the Lightfoot plantation,

FRANCIS DANCEY, or Dancy, son to the preceding, patented 282 acres in James City county, 30 October 1686, and left, with other issue, a son FRANCIS DANCY. The latter, as has been seen, married Amy ———, and died in Charles City ante 1742, having had issue:

I. FRANCIS DANCY, sheriff of Charles City County, 1741, living in 1771, who had issue: William Dancy; Benjamin Dancy; John Dancy; Francis Dancy; Edward Dancy; Hardyman Dancy; and Mary Dancy, who married ——— Davidson.

II. SAMUEL DANCY, who died without issue before 1742.

III. WILLIAM DANCY, who likewise seems to have died unmarried.

IV. EDWARD DANCY, will dated 11 February 1771, recorded

in Charles City 3 April 1771, who married Rebecca ———, but had no issue.

V. BENJAMIN DANCY, will dated 1 February 1771, recorded in Charles City 6 March 1771, who died unmarried.

VI. MARY DANCY, who as previously recorded, was the first wife of Thomas Ballard of Charles City.

VII. ANN DANCY, who died unmarried before 1742.

The verdict in Chancery in the Ballard-Dancy suit' aforetime mentioned, is appended verbatim:

"**T**HOMAS BALLARD and Mary, his wife, et als, complainant ag't FRANCIS DANCY, Respondent, in Chancery: on hearing the bill, answer, & other pleading &c, *It is Decreed by the Court*, that the remainder of the Slaves, in the will of Fran: Dancy (Namely, Jone, Betty & Bristow) Devised to Amey Dancy for life, & after her death to be equally divided amongst his Children, his eldest Son & Daughter excepted, is a good limitation to those in remainder, & that Mary, the wife of THOMAS BALLARD, the complain't, hath not any right to any part of the distribution of Such Slaves; & *it is also further decreed*, that the complain'ts have not any right to any of the Slaves of Sam'l or Ann Dancy, dec'ed, & that the property of Such Slaves were absolutely Vested in the respondent, FRANCIS DANCY, as heir at law to the s'd Sam'l & Ann. *Therefore it is ordered*, that Capt Sam'l Harwood, Capt Edward Brodnax, Mr Richard Kennon & Mr John Williams, or any three of them, doe audit & Settle the Several personal estates of Amey Dancy, Sam'l Dancy & Ann Dancy, & doe ascertain & adjust what part of the said personal estates is due unto the Complainants (Vizt, THOMAS BALLARD and Mary, his wife, Edward, William & Benjamin Dancy), & make their report to the Next Court."

—CHARLES CITY COUNTY RECORDS, 1742

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE AS TO BALLARD OF
JAMES CITY

IT HAS SEEMED expedient to defer until this the giving of an account of the founder of the Ballard family in Virginia. As is the case with most families of distinction, the founder was by no means the least notable member thereof.

THOMAS BALLARD of James City county, born in 1630, was in all likelihood a son of the Henry Ballard who is named as a headright in Captain Christopher Calthropp's land-patent of 1,000 acres in Charles River county, dated 6 May 1636, and who himself patented fifty acres in Warwick county, 31 October 1642. There are divers other circumstances, here irrelevant, which indicate that Thomas Ballard had interests in Warwick, and was presumably born there.

It is certain, at all events, that he was in 1652 clerk of York county, and retained this office for eleven years afterward. Ballard was thus already upon the road to preferment. To quote once more from Mr. Bruce's *Institutional History of Virginia*: "There are numerous indications that the clerks of the county courts were frequently men belonging to families of conspicuous influence. . . . As it was permissible to combine the office with other positions perhaps more lucrative, it was not considered even by men of good estates and of great political importance to be unworthy of their acceptance. It shows how far this combination of other offices with a clerkship was carried during the years preceding the Insurrection of 1676 that one man was allowed to perform, in addition to its duties, the duties of county surveyor, escheat master, and public notary, all places of decided profit. The office of clerk by itself must have been the source of a large income to the incumbents." At this time they were authorized to practise as attorneys in their respective courts—"and independently of these services, the fees which they were permitted by Act of Assembly to charge for their ordinary duties as clerks

assured them an ample return for their labor." For the clerk's fees at this time compare Henning, I, 266; and, as altered during Ballard's tenure of the office, I, 464.

On 16 July 1655 Thomas Ballard patented 1,000 acres in "Gloucester county, now called Kent", his tract lying east of the Mattapony river, bordering William Wyatt's land, and being due for the importation of twenty persons. He seems, however, never to have seated this land; and indeed, a marginal note is appended to the land-grant, "*This Pattent is relenqueshed for ye right to make good a pattent of 1,300 Acres of the said Ballard's Dated ye 6th: October 1658.*" He a little later, on 15 October 1657, patented 600 acres "on South Peanketanke", assigned to Ballard by Abraham Moon (who had patented the land 1 November 1634), but this tract Ballard sold shortly afterward to Major David Cant. He then patented, 6 October 1658, some 1,300 acres "on Whorecock swamp" in New Kent county, due for the importation of twenty-six persons, and 290 acres in York, 13 January 1661; but these lands Ballard also sold, and, apparently in 1663, removed to James City county, where for the remainder of his life he made his home.

While a resident of York Ballard had married Anna, daughter of William Thomas of that county, this event taking place probably circa 1650, and at least as early as 1658, as is shown by a deed of gift by William Thomas, conveying to "Jane Hillier, wife of John Hillier"—daughter to Thomas's wife by an earlier marriage—a heifer, "named Tittymouse," wherein Thomas mentions his "son-in-law Thomas Ballard": the deed being dated 20 March 1658-9, and recorded in York 24 June 1659. There is also recorded in York a deed from Thomas Ballard and Anna Ballard, his wife, conveying to Matthew Hubbard the land Ballard patented in 1661; which deed Anna Ballard signed on 28 March 1662, her witnesses being John Hillier and Jane Hillier.

Thomas Ballard, then, removed to James City circa 1663, and was chosen to represent that county in the Virginia House of Burgesses for the session beginning 5 June 1666

and proroged to 23 October 1666. He seems from the outset to have played no inconspicuous part in the Assembly. He was appointed, 31 October 1666, one of the "Committee to regulate the price of Ordinary Keepers", for in those days the rates charged by innkeepers was not a matter beyond the deliberation of the lower house. On 2 November Ballard was named one of the committee "to attend the Governor about a treaty with Maryland and the Incident Instructions", and, 6 November 1666, to "attend the Honourable Governor for drawing the Instruments for Wm Drum (*Drummond*), Governor of Carolina, and the Instructions for the Commissioners for Maryland, and to treat also with his Honour concerning his Satisfaction for the Silk presented to this Country by his Sacred Majesty." This marks almost the last gasp of the long-continued effort to make silk in Virginia profitably. On the same date Ballard was also one of the committee to attend the Governor "to request his Honour to consider some Hon'ble persons that might be fit and would please to accept the Managing the Affairs of the Country in England."

In the same year Ballard was named a member of the Council by Sir William Berkeley, then Governor of Virginia, with whose turbulent fortunes all Ballard's future was henceforward linked. Ballard seems to have served only one term in the House of Burgesses, just now; but he remained a member of the Governor's Council for thirteen years.

It is difficult to overestimate the dignity of this position, and its importance justifies another (abridged) citation from Mr. Bruce.

"Members of the Governor's Council were invariably chosen from the wealthiest, most capable and most influential citizens of Virginia. This discrimination as to wealth did not have its origin in such a purely sentimental cause as the desire to maintain the extraordinary dignity of the office by choosing to fill it only men enjoying the highest consideration in the community; the care in selecting members of the Board among persons of property was attributable

to the very practical fact that the Councillor served both as naval officer and as collector of customs for the district in which he resided; that as such he had the custody of very large sums of money; and that unless he owned a competent estate, any default on his part would entail a permanent loss to the Colony. Should he, however, possess a large property, any deficit in his accounts could soon be covered by its sale.

"Wealthy and prominent both socially and politically as the citizen must be to become a member of the Council, his nomination to that office at once greatly enhanced his importance. Appointment to the Board was one of the surest means of trebling and quadrupling a fortune, owing to the large salaries of the numerous very lucrative offices that went with it. The Councillors constituted the Upper House of the General Assembly, and in the various powers exercised by them in that character closely resembled the English House of Lords; in association with the Governor, they formed the General Court, which concentrated in itself the several jurisdictions of the Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts of England; they served as commanders-in-chief or colonels of their respective groups of counties, and as such possessed privileges closely analogous to those of the English Lords-Lieutenants; they acted as naval officers, and in that capacity were called on to enforce all laws passed by Parliament and the General Assembly for the advancement of trade and navigation, and as naval officers, they also entered and cleared all vessels; they were the collectors of the export duty of two shillings a hogshead and of all other duties of the like nature, such, for instance, as the one penny a pound imposed on tobacco shipped from Virginia to another English Colony in America; they were the farmers of the quitrents, which they obtained from the Auditor on very low bids; and they acted as escheators, an office very lucrative in itself and offering unusual opportunities for profitable investment.

"It is not going too far to say that the members of the Council appropriated to themselves all those higher offices

of the Colony which were attended with the largest salaries, or presented the most numerous chances for money-getting. They deliberately disregarded the fact that the concentration of these offices in so few hands brought about serious damage to the public interests whenever the Councillor was required by his incumbency of two separate positions to perform two sets of duties really in conflict with each other: a Councillor, for instance, was called upon to pass upon the correctness of his own accounts as collector; as collector, he was obliged, for his own enlightenment as a judge of the General Court, to inform himself of all violations of the Navigation Acts; as farmer of the quitrents, he practically owed the success of his bid to himself as Councillor; as escheator, who was a ministerial officer, he took and returned the inquisitions of escheats to himself as a judicial officer, and as such, passed upon points of law coming up in his own inquisitions. It is no cause for surprise that Bacon denounced the Councillors as 'sponges to suck up the public treasury', as a 'powerful cabal' full of wiles for their own enrichment, and as traitors to the people in their greedy determination to appropriate to themselves all the official fat of the unhappy Colony."

So much for Thomas Ballard's new responsibilities and opportunities. Meanwhile, he was named as one of the Virginia Commissioners appointed by Berkeley to treat with the Commissioners of Maryland and Carolina on 8 November 1666, about the proposed scheme to force up the price of tobacco by refraining from planting any during the year 1667. The articles of agreement, binding all three colonies to raise no tobacco whatever during this twelve-month, had been signed at James City, 12 July 1666, by all the commissioners save Ballard alone, who evidently had no faith in the makeshift. His scepticism was shared by the more powerful Lord Baltimore, then Governor of Maryland, who eventually persuaded the Privy Council to declare the agreement of no effect.

As a member of the Council, Ballard now made his home at Middle Plantation, afterward Williamsburg, where he was living certainly as early as 1668; and where on 28

January 1674-5 he purchased from Thomas Ludwell a considerable tract of land, including, as has been said, all the ground whereon stands the present College of William and Mary. Ballard's home seems to have been just east of the College, at the western end of Francis Street.

In York, 24 April 1673, Thomas Ballard was appointed guardian of Anne Broomfield, the daughter of Mrs. Mary Marsh, deceased; and it is possible that this Mary Marsh was his sister. She had married, first, Thomas Broomfield, and, second, Joseph Croshaw (being his fifth wife), and, third, Clement Marsh.

The outbreak of Bacon's Rebellion, in 1676, found Ballard high in Governor Berkeley's grace and counsel. In 1673 he had been among the nine signers of the remarkable letter "on behalfe of Sr William Berkeley", sent by members of the Council to King Charles II, defending the Governor against responsibility for the recent captures of many merchantmen off the Virginia coasts by the Dutch; and Berkeley, in a letter to Thomas Ludwell, dated 1 April 1676, when trouble with Bacon was plainly imminent, writes of "Coll: Bacon (cousin to the rebel), Mr Ballard, your brother (Philip Ludwell), and Mr Bray" as "al I have left to assist me."

It is impossible to give any intelligible account of Thomas Ballard without introducing therein some account of Bacon's Rebellion. This miniature civil war was brought on, primarily, by troubles with the Indians, some of whom uncivilly objected to making a present of their native land to Englishmen, and committed many murders on the frontiers of the settlements. Nathaniel Bacon, Junior, of Curles, in Henrico county, petitioned the Governor for a commission to fight against them, and, not receiving it, marched with a company of other malcontents up Roanoke river, attacked a camp of unprepared and hitherto friendly Indians, killed a hundred and fifty of them, and returned home. The inhabitants of Henrico, at least, were so well pleased by this rather dubious exploit that they elected Bacon to represent them in the next Assembly, which convened at Jamestown 5 June 1676.

Bacon came to take his seat, and was arrested for high treason; but his friends were powerful, and a conciliation was patched up, whereby Bacon professed repentance for his late violations of the law and implored forgiveness of the Governor, which formally was granted. In this arrangement Thomas Ballard was one of the prime movers; and he was among the members of the Council who endorsed Bacon's application for a pardon, dated 9 June 1676. Yet, in passing, Ballard had been explicitly denounced by Bacon in his proclamations, as the Governor's "wicked and pernicious Counsellor."

Very shortly, however, Bacon declared his life to be in danger if he remained in Jamestown, and fled by night to his home in Henrico. Here he gathered together five hundred adherents and at their head marched back into Jamestown, unresisted. The Governor was for defying him even then, for all that Berkeley had scarcely a hundred men to back him against Bacon's half-thousand; but the Governor was overruled by the Council—Ballard being a leader in this also,—and, yielding to force, gave Bacon his long-sought commission to fight Indians. Ballard, for one, evidently thought they were well rid of Bacon on almost any terms. The English Commissioners, who afterward investigated this rebellion, record: "The Assembly also did passe orders to raise or presse 1,000 men, and to raise Provisions &c, for this intended service ag't the Indians, wherein severell of the councell and assembly members were concerne'd and acted in the promoting this designe, encouraging others to list themselves into Bacon's service, and particularly one BALLARD, who endeavoured to perswade some (who scrupled the Legality of Bacon's commission) that it was fairly and freely granted by the Governor, Councill and Burgesses, this BALLARD being one of the councill, and of those that both tooke and administered Bacon's Oath." Of the later clause an explanation will be made later.

Bacon now returned to Henrico, and was on the eve of going out a second time against the Indians, when news arrived that Berkeley was in Gloucester county endeavoring

to raise forces wherewith to uphold his authority as Governor. This caused Bacon to give up his expedition, and to direct his march into Gloucester, where he found the harried Governor had fled to Accomac. Bacon, thus left supreme, summoned the leading men of the Colony to Middle Plantation, and there, 1 August 1676, made them swear to stand by him, even against soldiers sent from England. His next move was really to lead his troops against an unfriendly tribe of Indians—some Pamunkeys, whom he discovered and seems to have had little difficulty in killing off, in the recesses of the Dragon Swamp, in King and Queen county. He returned to the settlement, and found the Governor once more established at Jamestown.

Now the charge of having been among those who at Middle Plantation swore to support Bacon against the Governor or, if need be, against troops sent from England, is elsewhere laid against Thomas Ballard. In *"A List of the names of those worthy persons, whose services and sufferings by the late Rebell Nathaniel Bacon, Junior, & his party, have been Reported to us most signal and Eminent, during the late unhappy troubles in Virginia"*—this list being drawn up by the aforementioned Commissioners—are enumerated "Col. THOMAS BALLARD & Lt-Col Edward Hill, both which (as wee have heard) lost considerable by the Rebell party. The first of whom, both took and gave Bacon's unlawfull Oath." It is, in fact, indisputable that, when Berkeley fled to Accomac; Ballard was captured by Bacon's men, when they assembled at Middle Plantation—where Ballard's home was,—and cheerfully took the oath required of him, without any very earnest intention of keeping it. At all events, the moment Berkeley returned to Jamestown, Ballard rejoined him.

Bacon made straight for Jamestown also, and, having arrived in "Paspahegh Old Fields," across from the Island, found that Berkeley had fortified the isthmus on the Island side. Bacon caused his men to throw up some earth-works, and fortified them, as is well known, under shelter of a pre-eminently unchivalrous trick, that peculiarly touched

Ballard. For Bacon had somehow managed to capture the wives of the leading Councillors—"Madam Elizabeth Bacon, wife of (his cousin) Colonel Nathaniel Bacon, Senior; Madam Anna Ballard, wife of Colonel THOMAS BALLARD; Madam Angelica Bray, wife of Colonel James Bray; & Madam Elizabeth Page, wife of Colonel John Page"—dressed them in white aprons, and stationed them under guard on his breastworks, so that he might not be molested by shots from the opposing forces, commanded by these ladies' husbands, while Bacon was getting his cannon mounted to attack Jamestown.

After a brief engagement, wherein Berkeley's forces were worsted and William Hartwell, the captain of his personal bodyguard, was wounded, the Governor took ship and abandoned Jamestown; and Bacon, as is notorious, then entered and burned the city. He had matters his own way for a few weeks. But by October he was dead, smitten by a mysterious and horrible disease, wherein his opponents did not hesitate to find the judgment of heaven. The Rebellion collapsed with its leader's death; and the followers of Berkeley exacted a prodigal retaliation from Bacon's former adherents.

It does not appear that Ballard showed any especial leniency; and, his convictions apart, Colonel Ballard had the purely personal grievance that, beside the uncomfortable treatment of Ballard's wife already recorded, Bacon had just previous to the Rebellion bought lands and cattle from Colonel Ballard, for which Bacon had not paid anything save a promissory note for £500; and for which, now Bacon was dead and Bacon's estate was confiscated by the Crown, Ballard was not likely ever to get reparation. Ballard had thus been hurt both in pride and in pocket, when he sat as judge at the courts martial held 11 and 12 January 1676-7 "on board Captain John Martin's shipp, in York River" and "att the house of James Bray, Esq" 20 January 1676-7—where they convicted and hanged out of hand Ballard's former fellow-commissioner, William Drummond,—and at Green Spring, the Governor's residence, 24 January 1676-7:

and Ballard, with the other judges, voted death to all the adherents of Bacon they could lay hands on. He sat too at the courts held at Green Spring, 1, 3 and 15 March 1676-7, at which many other victims were either sent to the scaffold or heavily assessed. Curiously enough, he absented himself from the trial of Giles Bland on 8 March 1676-7. This can hardly have been by accident: and as Ballard sat at all the other trials, before and after, the conclusion is irresistible he had some personal reason for wishing to take no part in Bland's formal condemnation. It does not appear, on the other hand, that Ballard lifted a finger to save him.

Hard upon these "bloody assizes" followed the removal of Governor Berkeley from office, 27 April 1677. Ballard, in passing, was one of the witnesses to Berkeley's will, dated 2 May 1676, but witnessed 20 March 1676-7, less than a month before the old knight's downfall. Berkeley left for England 5 May 1677, Colonel Herbert Jeffreys succeeding him as Governor: and now the three Commissioners—Jeffreys, with Colonel Francis Moryson and Sir John Berry,—set about investigating the causes of the recent disturbances. The counties sent in their several "grievances"; and there was no lack therein of lurid verbal delineation of the tyrannous conduct of Captain William Hartwell, who as has been said commanded Berkeley's bodyguard, and of the misdoings of the deposed Governor's chief adherents, Thomas Ballard, Philip Ludwell, Robert Beverley and Edward Hill. These men were presently, in consequence, at daggers drawn with the Commissioners: but in the meanwhile, hardly had the "grievances" been handed in, before the Commissioners were generally considered to have exceeded reasonable limits in meddling at all with Virginian affairs, so touchy had the settlers grown in matters affecting their independence; and popular opinion, suddenly veering, now looked to Ballard and Ludwell and the others whom only yesterday popular opinion had stigmatized as Virginia's oppressors, to defend outraged colonial rights against unwarrantable English aggression.

Thus, as a result of the Commissioners' reports, the Lords of Trade and Plantation, on 10 February 1678-9, ordered Philip Ludwell and Thomas Ballard to be excluded from the Council, and this was done: but public dissatisfaction in Virginia speedily forced Lord Culpeper (who followed Jeffreys' successor Chicheley as Governor, in 1680) to re-instate Ludwell; and the people had meanwhile given Ballard the highest office in their power, by electing him burgess for James City county, for the session beginning 6 June 1680, and making him Speaker of the House. Ballard was re-elected burgess for the sessions of November 1682, 10 November 1683, 16 April 1684, 2 November 1685, and 20 October 1686; and was Speaker in 1680, 1682, 1683 and 1684.

He thus retired from public life, rather irrationally converted into a popular hero, at what was then considered the ripe age of fifty-six; and of the remaining two years of his life appears no record. Colonel Thomas Ballard was buried in James City county, where he had long been a vestryman of Bruton parish, 24 March 1689.

In 1686 his ten-year-old claim against the forfeited estate of Nathaniel Bacon was taken up, and Ballard's case as creditor was represented to the King by the Council. No record exists as to whether or no Ballard was ever paid: but in the Virginia State Archives is still preserved Ballard's unreceipted bill and Bacon's uncanceled promissory note.

Ballard's first wife, Anna Thomas, had died some years before him, on 26 September 1678. He had evidently remarried, as in York was recorded, 24 July 1691, "An order ag't Mr Thomas Barbar, High Sheriff, is granted Mr Tho: Ballard, Assigne Alice Ballard, Ex'c'r's of Coll: Tho: Ballard, Assigne Henry Waring, being for ye non-appearance of Jno Eaton." This suit was dismissed 24 September 1691, the case being dropped. The entry, in connection with the hereinafter mentioned suit brought by William Ballard at the last-named court, would indicate that Colonel Ballard married, second, Alice ———, who survived him and acted as his executrix. By this second marriage there were no children.

Colonel Thomas Ballard and his first wife, Anna Thomas, had issue:

I. JOHN BALLARD, who settled in Nansemond county, where he patented 300 acres, 2 June 1673. It is stated on excellent authority that he died without issue before 1694: yet it would be interesting to know who were the Joseph, Elisha and Elias Ballard who patented 250 acres in Nansemond, 20 April 1694, and took out other land-grants in that county later.

II. Colonel THOMAS BALLARD of York, of whom an account has been given elsewhere, on page 57.

III. LYDIA BALLARD, who married Thomas Harwood. He survived her, and married, second, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Read, and died in 1700, without issue by either marriage.

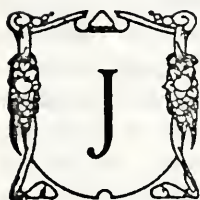
IV. ELIZABETH BALLARD, who married —— Ladd, and had, with other issue: James Ladd of Charles City county, who married Judith Christian. Compare page 54.

V. MARTHA BALLARD, who married John Collier, but left no issue.

VI. WILLIAM BALLARD, of whom very little is known. He figured in the York records, shortly after his father's death, in a suit he brought against James Harrison, William Ballard being then described as "assignee of Benj: Goodrich, Attorney of Alice Ballard, Exorx Coll: Tho. Ballard, dec'd": this suit, begun at a court held 24 September 1691, was dismissed at a court held 24 November 1691, the defendant making oath the debt had been paid through Jerome Ham.

VII. FRANCIS BALLARD, sub-sheriff of York in 1694, and sheriff of Elizabeth City county in 1705. He married Mary, daughter of Bertrand Servant, and died 12 March 1719, leaving issue: Francis Ballard; Servant Ballard; Frances Ballard; Mary Ballard; Lucy Ballard; and Anne Ballard.

John Major of Charles City



JOHN MAJOR, the eldest son as far as ascertainable of James Major of Charles City, was born before 1748, as he witnessed a deed by Francis Tyree dated 30 January 1769, and recorded in Charles City. Upon the other side, John Major could scarcely have been born before 1745.

He was thus in the neighborhood of thirty at the outbreak of the Revolution, and was one of the first to enlist—or to speak to the foot of the letter, one of the first to be enlisted,—in Charles City. John Major's name is therefore to be found in the unique manuscript list, discovered in the Capitol in 1852, and now to be seen in the Virginia State Library, of "*Militia draughted from Charles City on 25 Nov'b'r, & put under the command of Benj. Harrison Ju'r.*" John Major's autograph likewise is preserved in this document, signed to two receipts.

"WE THE SUBSCRIBERS have received of Capt Benj Harrison Ju'r the several sums mentioned next to our names, & dated on the day Received, in Williamsburg. . . . Received 2 Dec'r, Ten Shillings—JOHN MAJOR."

"JOHN MAJOR, Cr.

1776 Dec 19	By 19 days Service in the Militia	16d			
	pr & 5 Rations at 7½d.....		£1	8	5½

"JOHN MAJOR, Dr.

1776 Dec'r 2d	To Cash p. Rec't.....	0	10	0
	To Bal. due.....	0	18	5½

Rec'd Jan'ry 5th of Capt Harrison the above Acc't in full

—JOHN MAJOR."

The roster of this company is hereinafter given, on page 106. As will be seen, the company consisted of forty-four men and nine officers, and embraced among its membership representatives of practically all the oldest and best-known families of Charles City. The fifty-three men, to all appearances, were equipped with twelve muskets and six borrowed guns, which scarcely constituted a formidable armament: but it does not seem they saw anything of actual warfare for a year or two. The movements of the Charles City militia, however, between 1776 and 1780 have not been preserved on record.

There is a family tradition that John Major took part in the battle of Monmouth, serving in one of the Virginia regiments; but research, unluckily, affords no proof of this. There was very certainly a John Major who enlisted 15 February 1777 in Captain James Quarles' company in the Second Virginia State Regiment, for three years, and was a member of Captain William Long's company therein as late as November 1779; and as such, he must have been present at Monmouth and under fire of General Washington's historical profanity. But for the services of this John Major, *Bounty Warrant No. 3830* (for 100 acres) and £57, 7s, was granted, in April 1785, to William Bigger, as assignee of William Major, then the heir and legal representative of John Major, deceased. So that this was evidently one of the King William county Majors, several of whom were in the Revolution, and of whom at least two (compare the *Journal of the Virginia House of Delegates*, for 11 December 1779) died in service: and could not possibly have been John Major of Charles City, since the latter had no son named William, and survived, as will be seen, until 1810.

John Major of Charles City, however, took the field again when the Charles City militia was ordered south, on 25 June 1780. They were among the troops put under the command of General Gates in South Carolina, whose forces for the most part consisted of militia. Gates risked in this campaign only one battle—on 16 August 1780, at Camden; and it cannot be asserted that the Virginia militia won there

much glory, however undoubtedly they at first showed bravery. But in the end, as one historian has left recorded, "after holding their ground stubbornly and successfully, the untrained undisciplined militia, outnumbered and outflanked, gallantly rallying twice in the midst of their enemies, finally threw away their arms and fled, panic-stricken and pursued by the British, who cut down eight hundred of them on the field. . . . Never had an American army suffered such a disastrous defeat; it was utterly broken and dispersed."

It does not appear that John Major was either wounded or captured in the *debacle*, in which the British took about a thousand prisoners. He seems to have escaped unhurt, made his way home, and thereafter to have eschewed military life; there is no record that he took part in Lafayette's Virginian manoeuvres in 1681 or in the siege of Yorktown, as did so many of the militia. But John Major was later remunerated for his part in Gates' southern expedition, on the moderate scale of sixteen pence a day, as may be seen by the *Auditor's Accounts for Virginia*, under date of 17 April 1784, when was issued a "Warrant to John Major, for his services in the militia of this State. . . . £3, 9s, 4d."

John Major thereafter made his home in Charles City, where for the next thirty years his life seems to have been unmarked by any stirring incidents. The county records afford nothing of any interest concerning him, with the possible exception of his meticulous accounts as guardian to his nephew and nieces, the children of his dead sister, who had married Stephen West, also deceased. Manifold pages are devoted to these accounts, presented to the court by John Major at irregular intervals between 1790 and the estate's final settlement in the August of 1803: and those for 1790 are hereinafter given, with a word of explanation, as sufficiently curious to merit preservation.

John Major died in 1810; and his will, dated 28 March 1807, was recorded in Charles City county 21 June 1810. This document, hereafter given in full, on page 109, throws

little light upon the extent of his worldly possessions; but the fact that he devised some fifteen slaves or more to his various children would indicate a comfortable estate. The opening bequest, to his son Edward, would seem to indicate some family complication, to which the key is lost. The will of John Marable is not on record in Charles City, among the surviving records, so the mystery is likely never to be unraveled; but it seems undeniable that John Major, who had kept such painstaking accounts as guardian to his nephew and nieces, had somehow muddled those he kept as guardian of his son.

He had married in or before 1776, before the outbreak of the Revolution, and his departure from Charles City to take a hand therein, Martha, daughter of George Marable; she survived him, and as is shown by the will of his son Edward, hereinafter given, was living in 1818. Martha Marable must have been by much the junior of her husband, as her last child, George Bernard Major, was born in 1804, when John Major was at best nearing sixty.

John Major and Martha Marable had issue:

I. EDWARD MAJOR, whose descendants for conveniency's sake are grouped hereafter.

II. KATHERINE MAJOR, who married and left issue by Drewry Birchett. Her descendants have not been traced.

III. ANNE FINCH MAJOR, who married George Moody, and had issue: John S. Moody, who married ——— Lowry; George Moody, who married and left issue; Eliza Moody, died unmarried; and Laura Moody, who likewise died unmarried.

IV. ELIZABETH MAJOR, who married her first cousin Edward Marable, and had issue: John Marable; and Maria Marable, who married and had issue by her first cousin John E. S. Major, son of George Bernard Major.

V. MARIA MAJOR, who shortly after her father's death in 1810, married William Allen, and had issue: William Allen; James Allen; Mary Allen, who died unmarried; Katherine Allen; Maria Allen; and Margaret Allen, who married Dr. ——— Palmer.

VI. GEORGE BERNARD MAJOR. whose descendants for conveniency's sake are grouped hereafter.

The exact locality of John Major's home in Charles City, it should be said in conclusion, appears indeterminate, but it probably adjoined the "Burlington" estate of some 294 acres owned by his son Edward Major, within two miles of the Courthouse. The house now standing at "Burlington" was in process of construction at the time of Edward Major's death in 1818. The residence was completed by his executor John Tyler (afterward President), and, at the request of Edward Major's widow, upon a considerably more modest scale than Edward Major had planned. The place, passing to Edward Major's son Edward Glarster Major, was sold to John M. Gregory (afterward Governor of Virginia), who made considerable alterations and additions, and left the house much as it stands to-day—apart, that is, from many sorry dilapidations of time. The house has, moreover, of late years been tenantless, the estate having passed into the hands of a lumber company.

ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

MILITIA DRAUGHTED FROM CHARLES CITY ON 25
NOV'B'R, & PUT UNDER THE COMMAND OF BENJ. HARRISON, JU'R:

Benj. Harrison, *Capt.*: Will'm Edloe, Ju'r, *Lieut.*: John Harwood, *Ensign*: Henry Vaughn, Furnea Southall, John Nibb, *Serjeants*: Tom Morecocke, John Redwood, Edmond Christian, *Co'p's*.

Lewis Crutchfield, 1 *Country's Muskett*; Thomas Gill; Benjamin Hughes, 1 *Parish gun* £4, *Blankett* 12; Charles Carter; JOHN MAJOR; John Atkinson; William Burton; John Wilcox; Henry Finch; Samuel Butler, *T. Stagg's Gun*, *Val'd* £4; William Harrison; John New; John Stubblefield; Henry Roach; David Wilkinson; Thomas Butler, *D. Roper's Gun*, *Val'd* £4; John Colgin, 1 *Country's Muskett*; Benja Apperson, *J. Knibbs' gun*, *Val'd* £3; Charles Holdsworth,

Blankett 12; Edward Clark; William Wilson; Richard Cole, 1 *Muskett* (*Country's*); Allen McBrown; Harrison Pearmon; William Phillips, 1 *musket* (*Country's*); John Smith, 1 *muskett* (*Country's*); Samuel Christian, *F. Durfey's gun*, Val'd £2, 10s; Gideon Bradley, 1 *muskett* (*Country's*); Henry Wills, 1 *muskett* (*Country's*); William Walker; Richard Gill; William Terril; Alexander McBrown; Benjamin Buck; John Royster, *W. Folk's gun*, Val'd £3; Henry Harvey; Richard Barnes, 1 *muskett* (*Country's*); William Hardiman, 1 *muskett* (*Country's*); Thomas Warburton, 1 *muskett* (*Country's*); John Warburton, 1 *muskett* (*Country's*); Robert Maynard; John Nance; George Baker; William Floyd, 1 *muskett* (*Country's*).

—MANUSCRIPT IN VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

JOHN MAJOR'S ACCOUNT AS GUARDIAN TO WEST'S ORPHANS

John West, Orphan of Stephen West, deceased, in Account with JOHN MAJOR. Guardian—Dr.

1782 To paid Ed Marrable for Board and Schooling	£6	00	00
1783 To four months board, at £8 p. year	2	03	04
To seven yards of Cotton Cloth, at 3.	1	01	00
1784 To one pair of Shoes 5 6 yards sheeting 15 9 ...	1	00	09
1785 To 1 Hatt 4 2½ yards of Broad Cloth 27 6 But-			
tons 1 8½	1	13	02½
To Twist 8d Silk 1 shaloon 3 buckram 1	0	05	08
1787 To two pair of Stockings 5 7 yards Oznabrigs 7			
3½ yds ditto 3 6.....	15	06	01
	£12	19	05½

Sally West, Orphan of Stephen West, in account as afore-said:

1784 May, To paid William Wright for Board.....	£04	09	00
1785 To your Board till Christmas	4	00	00
1786 To 3¾ yards of Linen 10 3¾ yds Shalon 11 3			
4 yds Oznab's 4	1	05	03
To 3 yds Sheetting 10 9 4yds Durants 13			
sheetting 1 7½ silk 1	1	06	04½

To 1 pair of Shoes 7 8 Board for one year,			
Vizt. 1786, £S.....	8	07	08
To Board for this year.....	8	00	00
To 1 Yard of linen.....	0	02	06
	£27	10	09½

*Elizabeth West, Orphan of Stephen West, in account as
aforesaid, Dr:*

May 1784	To 1 pair of Shoes 5 4 lbs Cotton 6			
	2 Bar; Corn 30	£2	01	00
Nov. 1785	To 7 yards of Linen 21 Thread 1 6			
	Tammy 9 11.....	1	12	05
	To 5 yards of Callico 21 8 Linen 2			
	silk 1 	1	04	08
January 1787	To 20 lbs Cotton, at 4d½ p. pound,			
	7 6: 1789, to 6 yds linen 15	1	02	06
		£6	00	07

The orphans of Stephen West, in account as aforesaid, Dr

1787	To keeping two small Negroes.....	3	12	00
1788	To keeping two small Negroes.....	3	12	00
1789	To keeping two small Negroes.....	3	12	00
		£10	16	00

Their estate—Cr:

	By a bond for.....	£12	00	00
	By a bond for.....	2	01	00
	By a bond for.....	6	00	00
	By a bond for.....	15	03	00
1787	By hire of Nanny.....	1	02	00
	By hire of Mille.....	1	00	00
1788	By hire of Nanny.....	1	15	00
	By ditto of Mille.....	1	00	00
1789	By hire of Nanny.....	1	03	00
	By ditto of Mille	1	00	00
		£42	14	00
	<i>Ballance due JOHN MAJOR</i>	£14	12	09

These accounts, for their entire comprehension, require a slight glossary. A "twist" was a skein of cotton yarn for stockings. "Shalloon", derived from Chalons in France, was a light loosely-woven woolen stuff used for women's dresses and coat-linings. "Osnaburg", first manufactured in the city of Osnaburg in Germany, was a coarse linen made of flax and tow. "Durant" was a generic term for any very durable material for garments, such as buff-leather or an imitation thereof. "Tammy", or properly "tamin," was a thin highly glazed worsted or woolen fabric.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, Amen: I, JOHN MAJOR of the County of Charles City, being weak in body, but of usual mind and memory, do make this my last Will and testament, in manner and form following, to wit:

My Soul to God, who gave it me; and my worldly goods which it has pleased him to bless me with, I dispose of as follows:

V'tz, I give and bequeath to my Son Edward Major, and his heirs forever, George and Celia (and her increase), which Negroes are now in possession of the said Edward; and I also give unto my said Son Edward all my lands after the death of my much loved Wife, to him and his heirs forever, provided the said Edward will fully discharge and release me from a claim which he has against me as his Guardian for a sum of money received by me of the representatives of his late Uncle John Marable; but in case of his refusal, I then subject the said lands, or a necessary part thereof, to discharge the said claim, with the interest that may be due thereon.

2nd, I lend my dear and much loved wife Martha all my lands during her natural life, and every article of property I may die possessed of, except that which may be necessary to pay my just debts, and which I may give to my respective Children by this instrument of writing.

3rd, To my Daughter Caty Burchett I give Cloe and her increase, which Negroes are now in possession of her Husband Drewry Burchett, to her and her heirs forever; and I also

give her the bed and furniture which I lent her at her marriage.

4th, To my Daughter Nancy Finch Moody I lend Hannah and her Children and their increase, and after her death I give and bequeath the same to her child or Children, and their heirs forever; and I also give and bequeath to her the Bed and furniture lent her at her marriage.

5th, To my Daughter Betsey Marrable I lend Anaka, Sylvia and Lavinia and their increase; and after her death I then give and bequeath the same to her Child or Children and their heirs forever.

6th, To my Daughter Maria Major I give Nanny and her three Children and their increase, when she shall reach the age of twenty-one years or marry, to her and her heirs forever.

7th, To my Son George Bernard, after the death of my dear Wife, I give all the property (my lands excepted) of every kind lent to my said wife Martha during her natural Life, to him and his heirs forever.

8th, My just debts, it is my will and desire, may be paid by my executrix and Executor hereafter named, out of that Portion of my personal estate lent my Wife during her life; and it is my hope that they will consult, and agree as to the property which can be best spared for that purpose.

9th, To my Daughter Betsey Marrable mentioned in the 5th Item, I give the feather bed and furniture lent her at her marriage; and it is also my will that my Wife give to my Daughter Maria, mentioned in the 6th Item, a feather Bed and furniture out of that which I may have before assigned my Son George at her death.

And lastly, I constitute and appoint as Executrix and Executor of this my last will and testament, my dear Wife Martha and my Son Edward Major. In testimony whereof I have here set my hand, and had my seal affixed, this twenty-eighth day of March one thousand, eight hundred and seven.

JOHN MAJOR

Signed and acknowledged, and the seal affixed thereto, in presence of (*Signed*) C. Harrison, M. Willcox, G. Drinkard.

At a Monthly Court held for Charles City County at the Courthouse, on thursday the twenty-first day of June 1810: The aforewritten last will and testament of JOHN MAJOR, dec'd, was this day presented in Court, and being proved by the Oaths of the subscribing Witnesses thereto, is ordered to be recorded, and is truly recorded. *Teste, Wyatt Walker C. C.*

—CHARLES CITY COUNTY RECORDS

I, EDWARD MAJOR, of the County of Charles City, do make and ordain this writing as and for my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all other wills heretofore made by me.

Imprimis, It is my will and desire that all my just debts be paid, to accomplish which I subject such part of my estate as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Item, It is my will and desire that at the end of the present year, or as soon thereafter as practicable or convenient, my executors make sale of the perishable part of my estate, together with the crops of all kind; and the proceeds of said sale, or the balance thereof remaining in the hands of my executors after the payment of my debts, to be applied to the support of my wife and children and the education of my children.

Item, It is my will and desire that my wife be supported out of the profits of my estate as long as she remains my widow or stands to the provision made her by this will; but on her marrying again or renouncing the provisions made her hereby, that she have such part of my estate as the laws of the Country entitle her to.

Item, I give and bequeath to my son Edward G. Major all the lands I am entitled to under the will of my father at the death of my mother, and my tract of land called Burlington, to him my said son Edward G. and his heirs forever: and direct that the said tract called Burlington be leased or rented out till the death of my mother, and the money arising

from said lease or rent to be the benefit of my said son Edward G., to him and his heirs forever.

Item, It is my will and desire that as soon after decease as practicable my executors carry into effect the Trust deed executed to Henry Finch by John M. Gregory to secure the paym't of a sum of money due me from the said Gregory; and the money arising from the sale of said land I direct may be placed at interest for the benefit of all my daughters; and should the profits of the other part of my estate not be sufficient for the support of my wife and children and the education of my children, I direct the interest of said money to be applied for that purpose. I also direct that the land I purchased from Richmond Finch in this county be sold at the discretion of my executors, and the money arising from said sale to be applied as directed in the case of the money due from John M. Gregory.

Item, It is my will and desire that my negroes be not divided till my said son Edward G. arrives to the age of twenty-one years, at which time I direct a division may take place amongst all my children, to them and their heirs forever.

Item, In case either of my daughters should die under age unmarried and without issue, I direct the whole of the estate hereby given them, to be equally divided between the survivors, to them and their heirs forever.

Item, I direct my executors to pay to Miss Agnes Perry out of the money arising from the sales of my estate Two hundred dollars.

Item, I give and bequeath to my wife Sarah her choice bedstead and cord, to her and her heirs forever.

Lastly, I nominate, constitute and appoint Mr Fielding Lewis, Mr John Minge, sen'r, Jno Minge, Jr, Jno Tyler and Samuel M. Harwood executors of this my last will and testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this 14th day of May one thousand, eight hundred and eighteen.

EDWARD MAJOR (*Seal*)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Edw'd MAJOR as and for his last Will and testament, In the presence of (*Signed*) Ro. W. Christian, Wat H. Tyler, Wm G. Major.

A Codicil to the foregoing Will—I give to my son Edw'd G. Major my Gun and case, to him and his heirs forever.

EDWARD MAJOR (*Seal*)

Ro. W. Christian, Wat H. Tyler, Wm G. Major. (*Witnesses.*)

At a Court held for Charles City County, at the Courthouse, the 18th day of June 1818—The aforewritten last Will and Testament of EDWARD MAJOR, dec'd, and the codicil thereafter written, was produced in Court, and proved by the Oaths of all the witnesses to the same, and ordered to be recorded. And on the motion of John Tyler, one of the executors therein named, who made oath thereto according to law, and together with William Tyler, William Douglass and Wyatt Walker, his securities, entered into and acknowledged a bond in the penalty of Twenty thousand dollars, conditioned as the law directs, certificate is granted the said Tyler for obtaining a probate of the said Will in due form: Liberty being reserved other executors named therein to join in the probate when they may think fit. *Teste, Ro. W. Christian, Cl. Cur.*

—CHARLES CITY COUNTY RECORDS

MARABLE OF JAMES CITY

JOHN MAJOR of Charles City, as has been said, married Martha Marable, who died before her husband.

Captain GEORGE MARABLE, the founder of this family in Virginia, patented a half-acre of land on Jamestown Island, by purchase from Ann Talbott, 25 February 1663. The tract—"beg'g at a corner stake, at high water mark, near the mulberry, & formerly belong'g to Thomas Woodhouse, by a patent dated Oct'r 17, 1655"—is furthermore described as adjoining a dwelling-house already owned by "George Marble", as he is here called. This was a brick house on the shore near the present ruins of the Ambler

house, and seems to have remained the city residence of the Marables until 1696, when the lot was sold by Major George Marable, son to the immigrant.

Destruction of the James City county records makes it necessary to rely on the records of other counties for such stray items concerning Captain George Marable as have been preserved. These are, unfortunately, not numerous; but they are sufficient, all in all, to show him a person of position and some wealth. And in passing, it was by the narrowest margin he escaped being identified with one of Virginia's most famous relics of colonial days: for in June 1679 George Marable was given the contract to build the original Bruton Parish Church, in Williamsburg. But a dispute arose, which ended in a law-suit between him and the vestry; and the contract was transferred, in 1681, to Captain Francis Page.

Earlier, George Marable made William Edwards his attorney in Surry by a deed dated 26 October 1675, and recorded 8 July 1676. York records show a suit by George Marable versus Charles Hansford, executor of John Rowan, for 260 pounds of tobacco, 27 January 1679-80; and Marable's power of attorney to Matthew Jacobs, to represent him in this action, was recorded 26 January 1679-80. George Marable was appointed, with three other gentleman, in York, 18 June 1681, to view the house and lands of Mr Robert Spring, which were to be valued and sold to discharge their owner's debts. The will of William Sherwood, dated 18 August 1687, proved in James City 7 February 1687-8, mentions Captain George Marable, and appoints him overseer, with William Edwards and Mr John Wright. Transactions of the Council (in the *Randolph Manuscript*) record, under 6 May 1691, "A Master of a Ship Summon'd up from Norfolk to give his Deposition concerning persons being carried out of the Country who was indebted to Geo Marable." In York is recorded a deed to John Doswell by George Marable and his wife, Mary Marable, dated 4 November 1691, disposing of a tract in York "called the Ridge", comprising some fifty acres, and described as "last

owned by Gozen Delony" by virtue of a patent dated 19 October 1664; and previously owned by Edward Wright, by a patent dated 3 July 1652. This Gation de Loney was living in York 1678, with his wife Mary. And furthermore, York records show that in 1686 and after George Marable was captain of the James City militia, and in 1694 and presumably in other years, a justice of the peace for that county, and in 1695 High Sheriff. He died, apparently, in the latter part of 1696, having married Mary ———, and leaving, with possibly other issue, a son who was likewise named George Marable.

Major GEORGE MARABLE was born circa 1675, and had recently come of age at the time of his father's death. He sold, as already recorded, his half-acre of city property in Jamestown in 1696, and 26 October 1699 patented 135 acres in James City county, this tract being described as escheat from John Wright. There was evidently, in passing, some close connection at this time between the families of Wright and Marable. George Marable was a justice of the peace for James City in 1700 and after, at least as late as 1709, when he was associated with Philip Ludwell in taking the examination of slaves suspected of being concerned in an apprehended negro uprising. He was also captain of the James City militia before 1703, and major by 1709 and after: thus, the will of William Broadribb of James City county, dated 3 May 1703, proved 7 June 1703, appoints "my three Loveing friends, Mr Wm Drumond, Capt'n GEORGE MARABLE & Mr Benj Eggleston, or either two of them, with my Loveing wife, trustees to sell & dispose of my land & Plantacon," and in 1709 his executors, "Major GEORGE MARABLE, Mr Benjamin Eggleston and Mrs Lydia Smith" (Broadribb's widow, remarried to Christopher Smith, clerk of Jamestown church) sold a portion of the lands to William Brodnax. In the Virginia House of Burgesses George Marable represented James City county for the sessions of 1700 (beginning 5 December 1700, and prorogued to 30 May 1702, then to 14 August 1702) and 1714, 1718 and 1720.

The Journal of the House records, under 30 November 1714, "Mr GEORGE MARABLE, the member from James City county, questioned for abusing members. Excused on his declaring no ill intent."

Major George Marable had married, apparently in the latter part of 1699, Mary, daughter of Captain William Hartwell of James City county. They had issue:

I. GEORGE MARABLE of Charles City county, whose descendants for conveniency's sake are grouped hereafter.

II. HENRY HARTWELL MARABLE of Sussex county, who apparently had no issue. His wife Mary died 23 December 1770, and he on 17 September 1774. His will, dated 1764, was recorded in Surry in 1774, and mentions only his wife (who had predeceased him), his brothers George and Benjamin, and his nephews, Hartwell, son of George Marable, and Hartwell, son of Benjamin Marable.

III. WILLIAM MARABLE, who represented James City county in the Virginia House of Burgesses 1736-40. He was living at least as late as 1749, as in the April of that year he brought suit in York against John Taylor. He had, with probably other issue: John Marable, living in 1786; and Matthew Marable of Mecklenburg, also in his day a burgess, who died in 1786, leaving issue, Matthew Marable, Richard Marable, Champion Marable, John Marable, and one daughter, Elizabeth Marable, who married David Stokes.

IV. BENJAMIN MARABLE, who, with his brother George, settled in Charles City county, and died there in 1773, leaving issue: Hartwell Marable. The estate of Benjamin Marable was appraised in Charles City 22 April 1773, by Bernard Major, Jr, John Major and James Bullivant, and their inventory recorded 2 June 1773.

GEORGE MARABLE, the eldest son of Major George Marable, had settled in Charles City county prior to February 1739, when Benjamin Harris brought suit against him for, £6, 11s, 10d. Thereafter the Charles City records show a number of unimportant mentions of George Marable, up to the

June court of 1773, when George Marable, James Bullivant and Francis Austin presented their inventory of the estate of Philemon Davidson, deceased, taken 22 May 1773. The will of George Marable "of Westover parish" was drawn up on the momentous 4 July 1776, and recorded in Charles City 4 November 1778. It appoints as his executors his wife and his friends William Edloe and Henry Southall; and is witnessed by William Holdcroft, James Bullivant and Littlebury Perry.

George Marable of Charles City had issue:

I. GEORGE MARABLE, who married a daughter of William Griffeth, and died in Charles City 1795. His inventory was taken 17 October 1795, and valued at £145, 4s, 6d. He left issue a daughter, Elnora Catherine Griffeth Marable, who married George Bernard Major.

II. BENJAMIN MARABLE, who died before 1828, leaving issue: Benjamin Marable; and Martha Marable, who died unmarried. Her will, dated 4 February 1828, was recorded in Charles City 18 October 1828.

III. WILLIAM MARABLE, who in 1772 married Susannah, daughter of Joseph Weaver of Charles City, but survived her and died without issue. His will, dated 24 July 1790, was recorded in Charles City 19 August 1790.

IV. HARTWELL MARABLE, who was living in Sussex, with a son Edward, in 1772.

V. JOHN MARABLE, who died without issue before 1776.

VI. EDWARD MARABLE, who served as lieutenant in the Charles City militia in the Revolution. The *Virginia Gazette*, of 16 September 1775, records that "Mr Furnea Southall is Captain of one of the companies to be raised in Charles City; Mr EDWARD MARABLE, Lieutenant; and Mr John Bell, Ensign." Accounts of the Committee of Public Safety, under 16 May 1776, contain the item: "To amount paid Lieutenants MARABLE and Perry, for pay & provisions for Sandy point Guard of Militia. . . . £11, 7s, 11s." The will of Lieutenant Edward Marable, dated 9 June 1805, was recorded in Charles City 19 December 1805. He left issue: George Marable; Edward Marable, who married

Elizabeth Major; Major Marable; Benjamin Marable; and Martha Marable.

VII. ABRAHAM MARABLE, living in 1776. He appears to have left no descendants, or at all events none in Charles City county.

VIII. AMY MARABLE, who before 1776 married George Drinkard.

IX. AGNES MARABLE, who, also before 1776, married—— Collier.

X. MARTHA MARABLE, who, as previously recorded, married John Major of Charles City county.

NOTE ON PIERSEY, STEPHENS AND HARTWELL OF JAMES CITY

AS HAS BEEN said, page 116, Major George Marable of James City married, apparently in 1699, Mary, daughter of Captain William Hartwell. She was a descendant of at least two of the most prominent of Virginia's original settlers, Captain Abraham Piersey and Captain Richard Stephens, concerning whom an account is appended.

ABRAHAM PIERSEY, was born in England circa 1585, and married circa 1608 Elizabeth, daughter of Vincent Draper of London, by whom he had issue two daughters, born in 1609 and 1613. It appears probable that his wife died before 1616, in which year Piersey came to Virginia in the *Susan*. His commercial transactions seem to have been extensive, and proved so successful that contemporary records state him to have amassed "the best estate that was ever yet known in Virginia." He was by 1618, and as late as 1622, Cape-Merchant or Treasurer of the Colony; and was, on 15 November 1619, presented with 200 acres of land by the London Company. He was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1622, and in 1624 was named a member of the Council, which dignity he retained until his death.

Piersey's land-holdings, in all, were enormous. Thus, on 5 October 1624, he purchased from Sir George Yeardley the largest two plantations on James river, Flowerdieu Hundred (1,000 acres) and Weyanoke (2,200 acres), and by 1626 had acquired in addition 1,150 acres "uppon Apmatucke."

These two well known plantations, as once owned by Abraham Piersey, would seem to merit a word of description. In 1618 Sir George Yeardley obtained a grant of 1,000 acres on the west side of a creek opposite Weyanoke, and called both creek and plantation "Flower dew Hundred". In 1619 the plantation was represented in the first General Assembly by Yeardley's nephew Edward Rossingham and by John Jefferson, the ancestor of Thomas Jefferson. In 1624, when Piersey purchased this land, which included Windmill Point, there stood thereon twelve dwellings, three storehouses, four tobacco houses, and one windmill. Windmill Point, known in earlier records as Tobacco Point, received its present name from this windmill, the first in the United States, and established before 1621, by Sir George Yeardley. The Indians called the place Weyanoke Point.

Weyanoke, on the opposite side of the river, was termed by the Indians "Tanks Weyanoke", that is, "Little Weyanoke", to distinguish it from the territory from Appomattox river down to Powell's creek on the south side of James river, which was "Great Weyanoke." In 1617 Opechancanough presented to Yeardley a large tract of land at "Tanks Weyanoke", and in 1619 the London Company confirmed the gift. In this deed of confirmation the tract is described as containing "twenty-two hundred acres, all that piece of marsh ground called *Weyanoke*, and also one other piece and parell of land, adjoining to the said marsh, called by the natives *Kenwan*; one parcell thereof abutteth upon a creek called *Mapsock*, to the east, and the other parcell thereof toward a creek, there called Queen's creek, on the west; and extendeth in breadth to landward from the head of said creek called *Mapsock* up to the head of said creek called Queen's Creek (which creek, called Queen's Creek, is opposite to the point which is now called *Tobacco Point*), and

abutteth south upon the river, and north to the landward." Piersey kept mounted ten pieces of ordnance to defend these plantations from any possible invasion by way of James river. The colonists were always expecting some such molestation from the Dutch.

Abraham Piersey, as has been said, was Cape Merchant of the Colony, and as such, returning to England, came back to Virginia in charge of the goods brought over on the *Susan*, the first magazine ship. These goods were exchanged by him, as factor for the English owners, for sassafras and tobacco, the only commodities then produced in the Colony which could be sold in England profitably. Piersey again returned to England in the *Susan*, and made his third voyage to Virginia the following year, in the *George*, the second magazine ship sent over. The vessel was delayed no less than five months in the outward voyage, by unfavorable weather, so that most of the cargo arrived in bad condition. Landing, Piersey was presently embroiled in trouble with Governor Argoll, the two having been given equal authority in the matter of disposing of the goods: but that is here irrelevant. Piersey seems to have made no more voyages thereafter, save one trip to Newfoundland to exchange tobacco for fish; and, for the rest, devoted his talents to cultivating tobacco on his vast land-holdings, as well as to conducting a store at Jamestown.

As has been said, Abraham Piersey was a widower, probably by the time he first went to Virginia. His daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, came to the Colony in the *Southampton*, in 1623, being then about thirteen and nine years old respectively. Piersey remarried in 1625, his second wife being Frances, daughter to Sir Thomas Hinton, and widow of Nathaniel West, Lord Delaware's brother.

His mother-in-law died in the same year. The will of Elizabeth Draper of London, Widow, dated 17 August 1625, proved 3 September 1625, (P. P. C.: Clarke, 93), bequeaths: "To my grandchildren Elizabeth and Mary Piersey, daughters of my sonne-in-law Abraham Piersey, merchaunte, resident in Virginia, £100 apiece when 18 or married."

"To my daughter Elizabeth Piersey one dyamond Ringe."—"To Mary Piersey one Dyamond Ringe set after the Duch fashion." It is apparent the testator had a son Vincent Draper, with issue Dorcas, and a daughter Sarah, married to Thurston Symons—the "vile and lewd courses" of this son-in-law being feelingly deprecated. To Abraham Piersey, on the contrary, is left "a ring of value of 30s."

Abraham Piersey himself died in the October of 1628. His will, dated 1 March 1626-7, proved 10 May 1633, (P. P. C.: Russell, 41) is given in full in Neill's *Virginia Carolorum*. The testator directs that his body "be buried in the garden plot where my new frame doth stand." He appends a schedule of his just debts in full, as well as of the persons imported by him into Virginia since March 1620, with directions that the land due thereby be patented. He appoints his wife executrix: and names as overseers of his estates in Virginia and assistants to his wife, his well-beloved friends Mr Grevil Pooly, Minister, and Mr Richard Kingsmill of James City Island, Gentleman; and for business in England, his well-beloved friend Mr Delionell Russell of London, Merchant. He directs that all his estate, of every kind, be disposed of "to the profitt it can be sould for." Legacies are bequeathed to Pooly, Kingsmill and Russell, as well as to Piersey's brother and sister, John Piersey and Judith Smithson of London, and to Piersey's stepson, Nathaniel West: and the distribution of his remaining property is sufficiently curious to be quoted in full.

"FURTHER, I bequeath unto my dearlie beloved wife (being my sole executrix), my debts and legacies paid, one-third part and one-twelfth part out of my estate aforesaid: the other one-third part, one-sixth part and one-twelfth part of my estate remayninge, I bequeath it to Elizabeth Piersey and Mary Piersey, my daughters, equally to be devised betwixt them, within one year and a halfe after my decease to be consigned to Mr. Russell, merchant, as aforesaid, or else my executrix to make the same some good, as aforesaid, in the best tobacco, out of her owne

estate: and that my two daughters aforesaid shall have sufficient diett, lodgeinge, washinge and apparell unto theire portcons aforesaide be paid over unto Mr Russell and they shipped carefully for England, and to Mr Russell, the charges to goe out of their porcons: and if either of my foresaid daughters doth marry without the consent of their Mother-in-lawe and the consent of Mr Delionell Russell, (both had together, if it be possible to be had then), for such account the other sister shall enjoy halfe the porcon soe not offending, for better preferement: but and if they both shall soe offend in that kinde, then my will is that they shall have but halfe of the porcons before resited, and the other to goe to my brother John Piersey: if any of my daughters should die before they attayne to be married, my will is that the one should be heire to the other. My will is that my children shall remayne in the custody of my deare friend Mr Russell till they be married, and that theire porcons to be put forth to good men for their maytenaunce."

There was endless trouble over the estate later. Meanwhile a copy of the will was sent to England by the Council, in 1633.

Piersey's second wife survived him, and in 1629 married Captain Samuel Matthews, afterward Governor of Virginia from 1658 until his death in 1660. By her marriage with Piersey Frances Hinton had no children.

Abraham Piersey and Elizabeth Draper had issue:

I. ELIZABETH PIERSEY, born 1609, who married, first, Captain Richard Stephens, and, second, Sir John Harvey.

II. MARY PIERSEY, born 1613, who married, first, Captain Thomas Hill, and, second, Thomas Bushrod.

The elder daughter of Abraham Piersey, as has been said, married Captain RICHARD STEPHENS, who was born in England circa 1600. He came to Virginia in the *George*, accompanied by two servants, in the same year that Elizabeth Piersey joined her father there—1623—and promptly signaled his arrival by taking part in the first duel fought in the English Colonies.

His opponent was George Harrison, whom Stephens wounded so severely, in the knee, that Harrison died within a fortnight, though it was contended death did not result from the wound.

Captain Richard Stephens also received the first land-grant preserved on record at the Virginia Land Patent Office. It was made in 1623, and comprised sixty roods at Jamestown, adjoining a dwelling-house already owned by him; the land being donated "that others may be encouraged by his example to enclose some ground for gardens." He was a burgess for the session beginning 5 March 1623-4; and in a letter dated 29 May 1630, the newly arrived Governor, Sir John Harvey, includes "Captaine Rich'd Stephens" among "the underwritten, whom I have sworne to be of the Counsell since my cominge."

Stephens had meanwhile married Elizabeth Piersey, a great heiress as the times went, apparently by 1629 at latest. He had patented 500 acres on Water's Creek in Warwick county, by right of ten persons transported into Virginia by his father-in-law, Piersey, who died as has been said, in 1628; but Stephens seems never to have seated this land, and 22 November 1631, he exchanged it with Richard James (who was acting as attorney for Captain William Claibourne in the transaction) for another tract of 500 acres in Warwick county, described as lying "toward the head of Blunt Point river, abutting southerly on the land of John Bainham, and running 250 poles toward the head of said river." He likewise patented, 27 April 1630, some 2,000 acres in Elizabeth City county, "being a neck of land, bounded on the east by the main bay of Chesapeian, on south by Harris' creek, and north by Back river, adjoining the land in the tenure of Walter Hodgskins."

Stephens, as has been said, was made a member of the Council by Sir John Harvey, who became Governor of Virginia in 1630. The latter, for divers reasons here irrelevant, was before long cordially detested by the colonists; with Captain Stephens in particular he had a personal altercation, wherein the Governor beat the Councillor with a

cudgel and knocked out several of Stephens' teeth. The two men could hardly have been on very cordial terms thereafter, but Stephens remained a member of the Council. The general discontent reached its height in April 1635, when the Governor came to fisticuffs with his Council at large; who forthwith deposed him as Governor, irrespective of their legal inability to do so, and shipped him to England in the custody of Francis Pott and Thomas Harwood.

Captain Richard Stephens had perhaps no part in this. At all events, he died about this time, apparently, in the summer of 1636; the last meeting of the Council which he is positively known to have attended was held in September 1632. Shortly before his death, he had paid for the importation of forty persons into the Colony, but did not live long enough to make application for the 2,000 acres due him thereby, so that this land was subsequently patented in the name of his elder son. Captain Richard Stephens' two land-patents, previously described, were reaffirmed in the name of this boy, Samuel Stephens, on 20 September 1636, conditionally that Captain Stephens' widow retain a third interest in the land; but, on 23 September 1637, the tract in Warwick county was confirmed to her alone, by right of descent from her father, Abraham Piersey.

Meanwhile Captain Stephens' former patron, Sir John Harvey, had told his side of the story to King Charles II, and in consequence had been sent back to govern the Virginians whether they would or no. He resumed office in the January of 1637. Captain Stephens' widow, besides being an heiress in her own right, was still in her twenties, and one of Harvey's most characteristic acts after his return was circa 1638 to marry her. There is existent evidence that this second marriage of Elizabeth Piersey led to no little family dissension. Harvey, it should be premised, remained Governor until November 1639. While Captain Samuel Matthews, who had married Piersey's widow, was in England in 1638-9, Matthew's estate in Virginia was seized by order of the Virginia authorities, under pretence that Matthews was largely indebted to Piersey's children. Matthews

appealed to the Privy Council, and after an investigation, obtained judgment in his favor, the Council directing that all his estate of every kind be returned to him. Now Harvey, as has been said, was at this time Governor of Virginia and the husband of Piersey's daughter; and, though his claim nowhere appears, it has been charitably suggested that the whole proceeding was a job of his, and another evidence of his infinite capacity for rascality.

Then, too, a marginal note to Samuel Stephens' patent of the land in Warwick, 20 September 1636, states that this grant was confirmed and 750 acres added thereto, 24 November 1644, by Richard Kemp (acting Governor for a year during Sir William Berkeley's absence in Europe): but there is no such grant recorded in 1644 or afterward: and, as has been seen, this land had meanwhile been granted, 23 September 1637—by Harvey—to Elizabeth Stephens unconditionally. The whole affair is rather incomprehensible. But Kemp was always hand in glove with Harvey, and almost the one person in Virginia not likely to act against Harvey's interests. Elizabeth Harvey quite certainly retained the land in Warwick, and willed it to her younger son; that much is certain. And that there was in the upshot no bad blood between Kemp and the Harveys seems to be shown by the fact that in the General Court, 20 January 1644-5, Dame Elizabeth Harvey petitioned to have, of all persons, Richard Kemp and Captain William Pierce substituted in place of Captain Samuel Matthews, Captain Daniel Gookin, George Ludlow and Captain Thomas Bernard, "former trustees under a feofment by her for use of Saml. Stephens." Thus, in one way or another, Harvey and Kemp in 1645 controlled all the Stephens estate, which of course included about a third of Piersey's fortune.

Captain Richard Stephens and Elizabeth Piersey had issue:

I. Captain SAMUEL STEPHENS, born circa 1629, in whose name, as previously recorded, was patented, 20 September 1636, some 500 acres in Warwick, and 2,000 in Elizabeth

City county; and to whom, 20 July 1639, a third grant was made, of 2,000 acres "in the upper part of New Norfolk, in Nansamund, on both sides of a Creeke called dumpling Island Creeke, bounding easterly into the woods into a great Arrowwood," due for the previously mentioned importation of forty persons by his father. Samuel Stephens in 1652 married Frances Culpeper, and in 1667 was commissioned Governor of Albemarle—that is, North Carolina—which office he retained until his death in 1670. In the General Court, 20 April 1670, was presented the petition of Mrs Frances Stephens, widow of Captain Samuel Stephens, for lands and personal estate at Baldrux, in Warwick county, where John Hill, her husband's cousin, then lived. Samuel Stephens' will was recorded the following day. Captain Samuel Stephens had left no children; and his widow in the ensuing June married Sir William Berkeley, then Governor of Virginia. She survived her second husband likewise, and married, third, Colonel Philip Ludwell.

II. WILLIAM STEPHENS.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, the younger son, was born circa 1631. He inherited from his mother land in Warwick county, certainly 470 of, and probably all, the 500 acres previously in dispute between Elizabeth Harvey and her elder son, Samuel. On reaching manhood, William Stephens entered what was possibly the most profitable trade followed in Virginia, by becoming a cooper. To the tobacco planter—and the Colony was mainly important as a tobacco plantation—no other article manufactured was as indispensable as the hogsheads in which the cured tobacco was stored and exported. It was the cooper's business to make these hogsheads; and in view of the huge demand therefor, it is not surprising that coopers rapidly accumulated a deal of money, and that recorded wills show many of them to have left large estates. William Stephens, however, did not live long enough to prosper unreasonably, as he died before reaching twenty-seven; his will was drawn up 6 April 1656, and, living in November 1656, he was dead by April 1657.

Shortly before his death William Stephens had made application for a land-patent, for 570 additional acres in Warwick, which was eventually granted, 1 May 1657, to his only son, another William Stephens—"as son & heire to WILLIAM STEPHENS, Cooper, deceased." This tract, although in Warwick, does not seem to have adjoined the lands previously owned by the elder William Stephens, which latter, as has been said, faced on Blunt Point river, now Warwick river. The land patented in 1657 is described as being in three tracts: two of these tracts being due by purchase from John Walker, assignee of William Bullock; of these one "begining on the north side of Black Swamp, and so between York path and the pond till one hundred Acres be measured", and the other, consisting of 150 acres, "lying upon the pond against Captain Brown's land." The remaining 320 acres, first patented 18 November 1656, were "on the north side of Black Swamp, bordering land formerly Mr Bullocks, the bounds running southerly 125 poles, west of Humphrey Gibbs' land, to the Bushy ponds, by York path, and touching Colonel Ludlow's line."

William Stephens had married circa 1650 Margaret Vaulx, by whom he had two children; and shortly after his death his widow married Daniel Wild of York county. Thus, at an Orphans Court held in York, 10 September 1658, "Uppon ye motine of DANIEL WYLD, Guardyan of WILLIAM STEPHENS, sonne & heyre of WILLIAM STEPHENS, late of Worwicke County, Dece'd, (whose Relict the said WILD married), that he may be accomptable to ye said orphan when hee comes of age for the Cattle, horses & mares (according to his Accompt to ye Court this Day on Oath), according to numbers & ages—*Itt is soe ordered accordingly*, he putting in good security to p'forme ye same. But that att ye said orphan's age hee deliver him the negroes with their whole Increase, male & female, belonging to him; for which he is also to be put in security." Philip Chesley, Wild's brother-in-law, gave the required security, of 30,000 pounds of tobacco. But the following year, at an Orphans Court held 10 September 1659, Thomas Ballard of James

City, one of the executors of William Stephens' will, produced that document in court, to be entered among the York records, "to show the cattle & negroes were given to said heyre", and Wild was ordered to render his accounts to the court yearly.

Now by this will Stephens had bequeathed to his son Stephens' inherited portion of the land patented by his mother in Warwick county in 1637; but the younger William Stephens died a minor in 1668, the land thus passing outright to his mother, now the wife of Daniel Wild: and meanwhile, the widow of the elder William Stephens had borne Daniel Wild a daughter, to whom Margaret Wild at her death, on 12 February 1675-6, in turn left this land. The daughter, another Margaret Wild, married Captain John Martin, the master of a ship in the Virginia trade, and died in England circa 1680, leaving one child, Margaret Martin. Martin inherited after his wife, and remarried; but the will of "John Martin of Stepney, County Middlesex, Marriner" (P. P. C.: Hare, 128), dated 20 October 1684, and proved 23 October 1684, bequeathed to his daughter by his first marriage the estate in Virginia, upon her reaching eighteen or marrying. This daughter, as yet unmarried—described as "Margaret Martin, spinster, of Cheshunt Parish, Herts, England"—in 1703 sold this much-disputed plot of ground, also fully described in her deed of sale, which thus passed finally from the possession of anyone even remotely connected with Abraham Piersey.

William Stephens of Warwick and Margaret Vaulx had issue:

I. MARY STEPHENS, born circa 1650.

II. WILLIAM STEPHENS, born circa 1652, to whom, as already recorded Daniel Wild was appointed guardian in 1658. This William Stephens died a minor, 6 February 1668.

MARY STEPHENS, the daughter, married, first, Gerard, or as the name was more frequently written Jarrett, Hawthorne of York county, being possibly his second wife. Hawthorne, at all events, was by many years her senior,

since he came to Virginia in 1647, as an indentured servant to her uncle Thomas Vaulx, under an agreement whereby Hawthorne agreed to serve for three years as carpenter and joiner, on condition that all necessary tools and expenses be furnished him for one year after the conclusion of his service, and fifty acres of land be then given him outright. The will of Jarrett Hawthorne of Marston Parish, in York county, dated 30 January 1670-1, and recorded 25 February 1671-2, shows that he and Mary Stephens had issue, certainly, Anne, Jerome and Elizabeth Hawthorne, and, possibly, Robert and Mary Hawthorne, although the last-named two children were perhaps Jarrett Hawthorne's offspring by an earlier marriage. Hawthorne's inventory was recorded 2 April 1675, by which time his daughter Elizabeth was dead.

The widow of Jarrett Hawthorne had meanwhile married and buried Richard Barnes of York, by whom she had no issue, and was now on the point of marrying, as her third husband, Captain William Hartwell of James City county. An acknowledgment from Mary, wife of Richard Barnes, deceased, of property in her possession belonging to her children, Mary, Anne, Robert and Jerome Hawthorne when they shall come of age, and mentioning her dead daughter Elizabeth Hawthorne, dated 20 April 1675, was recorded in York 26 April 1675. On the latter date also, "Mr WILLIAM HARTWELL, as intermarrying with the Relict of Mr Richard Barnes, dece'd, late Guardyan to Wm Graves, orphan, promising to produce to the next Court for the said Graves his Estate, is ord'ed to continue his possession of the same until that time, & then Captain Thomas Whalley, former security, is discharged."

Hawthorne's children, it should be explained, had already their respective guardians, named by their father's will, in Mrs Ann Hurd, Mr James Bray, Mrs Margaret Wild, Mr Humphrey Vaulx and Mr James Vaulx. William Graves was one of the pathetic orphans "inherited by marriage", such as were common enough in those days of short lives and brief bereavements. Prior to 1656 Ralph Graves, Senior, of York county, had married Rachel Cros-

haw, by whom he had issue, Anne, Ralph, William and Mary Graves. Ralph Graves, Senior, died in 1667, and his widow married Richard Barnes, who was duly named guardian to William Graves. The boy's mother died in 1669, and his stepfather Richard Barnes married, second, as previously recorded, the widow of Jarrett Hawthorne. After the death of Richard Barnes his widow married, as likewise has been recorded, Captain William Hartwell; so that Hartwell naturally succeeded to the guardianship; and William Graves was duly entrusted to the keeping of the third husband of the second wife of his mother's second husband.

Captain WILLIAM HARTWELL, the third husband of Mary Stephens, was in his day a person of considerable note. He was seemingly a son to the JOHN HARTWELL who patented 650 acres in Charles River county, 18 February 1638, was one of the viewers of tobacco for York county in 1639, and was living in York in 1644 and after. This John Hartwell appears to have left issue:

I. HENRY HARTWELL, best known nowadays as the co-author, with Blair and Chilton, of that once famous production *The Present State of Virginia*. He patented 736 acres in James City, 30 May 1679, and afterward by purchase and other patents acquired in Virginia a considerable estate. His material fortunes, in passing, were decidedly aided by his marriage circa 1683 with Jane White, the widow of Colonel William White, and a sister of Nicholas Meriwether. It is a pity the scheme of this book does not accord with giving a detailed account of Henry Hartwell's life and personality, for no Virginian of the day offers a more tempting target to the biographer. Henry Hartwell represented Jamestown in the Virginia House of Burgesses for the session beginning 16 April 1684, and was for years a member and clerk of the Council. He died without issue, in England, in 1699. The will of Henry Hartwell, late of Virginia, Esquire, now of the parish of Stepney, dated 3 and 4 July 1699, was proved 2 August 1699 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Pett,

134): a copy will be found in Volume 43 of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.

II. WILLIAM HARTWELL.

Captain WILLIAM HARTWELL of James City county, was born circa 1645, and in April 1675, as already recorded, married Mary Stephens, then the widow of Richard Barnes, and previously the widow of Jarrett Hawthorne. It was during the following year that William Hartwell rose to notoriety as the captain of Governor Berkeley's body-guard during Bacon's Rebellion, and played in particular a conspicuous part at the siege of Jamestown, where "HARTWELL was wounded in the Legg", as Bacon himself recorded, with evident satisfaction.

This injury, however, was no disabling matter if one judges by the energetic measures and oppressive conduct in quieting this brief civil war subsequently attributed to Captain Hartwell in the several "grievances" sent to the English Commissioners deputed to investigate the causes of disturbance. Exaggeration apart, it seems unquestionable that, the fighting over, Hartwell was guilty of more or less high-handed if petty blackmail. It is recorded he said, light-heartedly, that when others were plundering he must plunder too; but that it was by order of his Colonel,—Thomas Ballard of James City.

Thus James Barrow and John Johnson of James City recite that Hartwell imprisoned them, and received a bribe of 10,000 shingles to let them go. Andrew Goldeon of James City asserts that Hartwell imprisoned him ten days, until Goldeon passed an obligation for five months work. Thomas Lushington tells how Hartwell took papers from him and even stripped the clothes from his back. And Nicholas Toope of York, Tanner, according to his deposition, was imprisoned by Hartwell for five weeks, and forced to purchase his liberty with twenty pairs of shoes.

Such are a few among the many charges lodged against Captain Hartwell by those he disciplined; but it does not appear the Commissioners found Hartwell's conduct to have been in reality especially outrageous. At all events, as has

been said, the Commissioners were soon at loggerheads with Virginians at large, and it was toward Berkeley's adherents—the Ballards, Ludwells, Beverleys, Hills and Hartwells—that Virginians looked to support colonial rights: so that Hartwell retained his rank as captain of the James City militia in 1680 and after, and as justice of the peace for that county from 1680 until at least as late as 1687.

He was dead in 1699, having survived his first wife, and having married shortly before his death Elizabeth ———, by whom he had no children. This second wife outlived Hartwell, and married, second, before 1713, Benjamin Eggleston. It would be interesting to know if this was the same Benjamin Eggleston who in 1673, in James City, was by Hartwell's order fined and whipped for vilifying Governor Berkeley.

By his first marriage, with Mary Stephens, Captain William Hartwell had issue:

I. WILLIAM HARTWELL, who married and had issue: Mary Hartwell, who married William Macon, as recorded on page 52, and left numerous descendants.

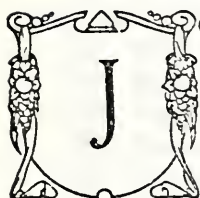
II. HENRY HARTWELL, who died without issue. It was to this son that Henry Hartwell, of the Council, left the greater portion of his estates in Surry.

III. JOHN HARTWELL, whose will, dated 9 February 1713, was recorded in Surry 19 May 1714. He had married Elizabeth Rogers, (who survived him, and married, second, Stith Bolling of Surry), and had issue: Elizabeth Hartwell, who married Richard Cocke, and left many descendants.

IV. MARY HARTWELL, born circa 1682, who in 1699, or very shortly afterward, married Major George Marable of James City county.

It will be noticed that these three distinguished families of Piersey, Stephens and Hartwell thus became extinct in the male line: and all representatives of the last-named two families trace their descent through Macon, Cocke or Marable. It is possible the Hawthorne intermarriage also is represented by living progeny, but of this there seems to have survived no proof.

Descendants of John Major



JOHN MAJOR of Charles City, as previously recorded, had two sons: Edward Major of "Burlington", in Charles City; and George Bernard Major.

EDWARD MAJOR of "Burlington", the elder son, born circa 1780, died in 1818, married Sarah Glarster, daughter of Glarster Hunnicutt of Sussex. The will of Edward Major has been given previously, on page 111. Exigencies of space prevent a recording of the Hunnicutt genealogy; but the wife of Edward Major was a descendant of Augustine Hunnicutt, who was living in Surry as early as 1653, and whose will, dated 30 May 1682, was recorded in that county 16 April 1683. Edward Major of "Burlington" and Sarah Glarster Hunnicutt had issue:

I. MARTHA ANN CATHERINE MAJOR, born 18 October 1805, who died unmarried in 1867.

II. EDWARD GLARSTER MAJOR, born 13 December 1807, died in 1849, who married Eliza Ann Eppes, and had issue.

III. REBECCA PRISCILLA MAJOR, born 20 September 1814, died in 1881, who married George Christian Waddill, and had issue.

EDWARD GLARSTER MAJOR, the second child of Edward Major of "Burlington", born 13 December 1807, died in 1849, married Eliza Ann Eppes, and had issue:

I. *Anna Martha Major, born 17 October 1840, died 9 January 1908, who married Littlebury A. Marston, and had issue:*

(1) Edward Marston, who married Elizabeth Parkin-

son, and has issue: Edward Marston; Hannah Marston; and Randolph Marston.

(2) George Marston, who married Mollie Parkinson, and has issue: Park Marston; Buxton Marston; and Joseph Marston.

(3) Leonard Marston, who married Belle Lynne, and has issue: Dorothy Marston.

(4) Allen Marston, unmarried.

(5) Robert Lee Marston, unmarried.

(6) Waverley Marston, who died unmarried.

(7) Irene Marston, who married ——— Stoddard.

(8) Rebecca Marston.

(9) Sarah Marston.

(10) Martha Marston.

II. *Sarah Glarster Major, born 15 March 1845, who married, first, Benjamin Nance, and had issue:*

(1) Major Nance, who married Margaret Bagby, and has issue: Margaret Nance; Grace Nance; and Benjamin Nance.

(2) Electra Nance, who married Allen P. Walker, and has issue: Frances Walker.

(3) Susan Nance, who married her first cousin George Major, and has issue: Benjamin Major.

(4) Gertrude Nance, who married her first cousin William Major, and has issue: Elizabeth Major; William Major; and Charles Major.

Sarah Glarster Major married, second, Edward Nance, brother of her first husband, and had issue:

(1) Charles Edwin Nance, who married Alice Letitia Stagg.

III. *Edward Major, born 14 February 1847, who married Julia Nance, and had issue:*

(1) Glarster Major, who died unmarried.

(2) Virgil Major, who likewise died without issue.

(3) Bernard Major, who married Lillie Roberts, and has issue: Josephine Major; and Gladys Major.

(4) George Major, who married his first cousin Susan Nance, and has issue: Benjamin Major.

(5) Edward Major, who married Jane Warren Walker, (compare page 149), and has issue: Julia Ann Major.

(6) Julian Major, unmarried.

(7) Walter Major, unmarried.

(8) William Major, who married his first cousin Gertrude Nance, and has issue: Elizabeth Major; William Major; and Charles Major.

(9) Susan Major, who married Gordon Christian, and has issue: Julia Christian; Thomas Cunningham Christian; Gordon Christian; and Grace Christian.

REBECA PRISCILLA MAJOR, the third child of Edward Major of "Burlington", (compare page 133), as has been said, was born 20 September 1814, and died in 1881. She married George Christian Waddill, 8 December 1835, and had issue:

I. Richard Edward Waddill, born 18 October 1836, died 7 July 1897, who married Margaret Gregory, and had issue:

(1) Gregory Waddill, who married Annie Wilson, and had issue: Margaret Wilson Waddill.

(2) Richard Waddill, who married Kate Antes, and had issue: Richard Waddill; and John Marius Waddill.

(3) Christie Waddill, who married Hugh Jenkins, but had no issue.

II. George Major Waddill, born 3 May 1838, died 14 March 1885, who married Margaret E. Cabell, and had issue:

(1) George Cabell Waddill, who died without issue.

(2) Elizabeth Avery Waddill, who married Edmund Thomas Waddill; for their issue, compare page 148.

(3) Isabella Goggin Waddill, who married Samuel E. Atkinson, and had issue: Robert Thornhill Atkinson; and Isabelle Atkinson.

(4) Sarah Syme Waddill, who married William P. Lawton, and had issue: Ellen Courthope Lawton; and George Cabell Lawton, who married Mary Ruth Wells.

(5) Thompson Burroughs Waddill, who married Bennett Echols, and has issue: Heland Waddill; Burroughs Waddill; Page Waddill; and Robert Waddill.

(6) Emma Cabell Waddill, who married Joseph Floyd Huxter, and had issue: Joseph Floyd Huxter; Mary Huxter; Ludwell Huxter; George Major Huxter; Margaret Huxter; and Pierce Huxter.

(7) Margaret Heath Waddill, who married John Westly Young, but has no issue.

(8) Martha Redwood Waddill.

III. Sarah Jorden Waddill, born 31 March 1840, died 24 February 1908, who married Captain Frank Guy, and had issue:

(1) Benjamin Harrison Guy, who married Caroline Moore, and had issue: Leonard Harrison Guy, who died without issue; Walter Guy; and Harrison Guy.

(2) Martha Guy, who married Allen Sutherland, and had issue: Guy Sutherland; Allen Sutherland; Hugh Sutherland; Grace Sutherland; Mary Sutherland; Leonard Sutherland; and Eva Sutherland.

(3) Frank Guy, who married ——— Palmer, and has issue.

(4) Edward Guy, who married Blanche Terry, and had issue: Sarah Guy, who died unmarried; and a son, who likewise died without issue.

IV. Littlebury Allen Waddill, born 29 April 1842, died 15 January 1912, who married Mary Louise Apperson, and had issue:

(1) Rebecca Waddill, who died unmarried.

(2) Allen A. Waddill, who married Gladys Tuttle, and has issue: Allen Waddill.

(3) Amanda Waddill, who married William M. Wagner, and had issue: Mary Wagner.

(4) Henry C. Waddill, unmarried.

(5) Lily Waddill, who married Frank W. Lewis, and had issue: Elizabeth Lewis.

(6) Minnie Waddill, who married Frank W. McKinney, but had no issue.

(7) Littleton Waddill, who died unmarried.

(8) Martha Waddill, who likewise died unmarried.

V. Thompson Fletcher Waddill, born 6 April 1844, who died unmarried 18 November 1862.

VI. Martha Ann Catherine Waddill, born 28 January 1846, who married John Redwood Waddill; for their issue, compare page 149.

VII. Henry Sherman Waddill, born 3 November 1849, who married Sarah Atkinson, and had issue:

(1) Conway Waddill, who married Ashton C. Gray, and had issue: Sarah Gray, who died in infancy; and Conway Gray.

(2) George Waddill, unmarried.

VIII. Mary Susan Waddill, born 25 September 1852, who married William Joseph Bradley, and had issue:

(1) Edgar Bradley, who died unmarried.

(2) George Allen Bradley, who married Mary Harris, and has issue: George Bradley; Eva Bradley; and William Bradley.

(3) Priscilla Bradley, who married, first, Emmett A. Shepherd, and had issue: Isabelle Mary Shepherd; Priscilla Macon Shepherd; Grace Guerrant Shepherd; Virginia Waddill Shepherd; and Emmett Albin Shepherd. Priscilla Bradley married, second, James Branch Cabell, and has issue: Ballard Hartwell Cabell.

(4) Grace Christian Bradley, who married Edgar B. Walters, but has no issue.

(5) Richard Coleman Bradley, who married and has issue: Richard Coleman Bradley.

IX. William Lamb Waddill, born 1 February 1855, died 1901, who married Lena Bowers, but had no issue.

GEORGE BERNARD MAJOR, the younger son of John Major of Charles City (compare page 106), was born 1 March 1804, and died 11 February 1872—"at the age of 67 years, 11 months and 11 days", as it is recorded. He married, in 1828, Elnora Catherine Griffeth, daughter of George Marable of Charles City (as is stated on page 117), whose ancestry has previously been given. George Bernard Major and Elnora Catherine Griffeth Marable had issue:

I. AMANDA M. MAJOR, born 13 June 1829, died 18 July 1907, who married William H. Manley, but had no issue.

II. GEORGIANA C. MAJOR, who in 1855 married Captain Robert R. Ferguson, and had issue: Ernest S. Ferguson.

III. JAMES MAJOR, born 30 November 1842, died in December 1842.

IV. JOHN E. S. MAJOR, of whose descendants an account follows.

JOHN E. S. MAJOR, the fourth child of George Bernard Major, was born 30 November 1842, and died 25 February 1907. He married his first cousin Maria L. Marable, (for whose ancestry, compare page 105), and had issue:

I. Edward Hartwell Major, born 15 February 1867, who married Ocie Martin, and has issue:

(1) Eugene Hartwell Major.

II. George Bernard Major, born 26 September 1869, unmarried.

III. Reginald Stanley Major, born 13 June 1873, who married Etta Grove Ladd, and has issue:

(1) John Reginald Major.

IV. Elnora Beatres Major, born 8 May 1875, died 28 October 1880.

V. *William B. Major, born 30 October 1876, died 18 July 1877.*

VI. *John Major, born March 1881, died 8 November 1882.*

VII. *Malcolm Griffeth Major, born 25 July 1882, who married Nina Carr, and has issue:*

- (1) Louise N. Major.
- (2) Dorice Major.

NOTE ON WADDILL OF NEW KENT AND CHARLES CITY

IT IS proposed herewith to give some brief account, necessarily imperfect, of the Waddill family, members of which so frequently intermarried with the Majors and their descendants.

The surviving records of St Peter's parish show that JOHN WADDILL was living in New Kent county as early as 1689. He died 20 December 1709, having married Agnes ———, (who died 8 February 1716), and left issue:

I. WILLIAM WADDILL, an account of whom is more conveniently deferred.

II. JOHN WADDILL, who married Mary ———, and had issue: John Waddill, born 27 October 1697, who removed from New Kent to Amelia, patenting 188 acres in the latter county, 20 August 1747; Frances Waddill, born 8 February 1696; Thomas Waddill, baptized 27 July 1701, who seems to have settled in Augusta; James Waddill, baptized 25 June 1710, died 3 September 1720; and Mary Waddill, baptized 27 September 1713.

III. CHARLES WADDILL, who died 9 April 1720, having had issue: Anne Waddill, baptized 22 September 1700; Sarah Waddill, baptized 5 April 1702; Charles Waddill, baptized 14 May 1704, died 3 April 1720; Joseph Waddill, baptized 16 February 1706-7, who married Judith ———, (and had issue, Charles, born 9 May 1737, and Turner Thomas and Judith, twins, born 1 March 1755); Frances Waddill,

baptized 18 April 1712; and Elizabeth Waddill, born 31 March 1715.

IV. JAMES WADDILL, died 28 December 1721, who married Rebecca ———, (she dying 3 March 1721-2), and had issue: George Waddill, baptized 20 July 1707, who married Susanna ———, (*and had issue, Anne, born 25 February 1735, James, born 12 September 1737, George, born 8 February 1738-9, and Noel, born 29 September 1753*); John Waddill, baptized 1 July 1711, died 13 July 1720; and Charles Waddill, born 18 July 1720, patented 400 acres in Lunenburg, 15 July 1760, who married Mary ———, (*and had issue, Benjamin, born 13 August 1756, Martha, born 2 October 1758, and William Dennis, born 9 June 1771*). James Waddill, the son of George, married Mary ———, and had issue, George, born 2 December 1758.

WILLIAM WADDILL, the oldest son, was elected vestryman of St. Peter's, 1 June 1704, and served for no less a period than thirty-five years, being churchwarden from 9 March 1708-9 to 22 April 1711: for some account of the former responsibilities of these offices, compare page 50. There is a wealth of scattered material concerning William Waddill to be found in the vestry-books and registers of St. Peter's parish: but these items need not be here'in cited, inasmuch as the records of St. Peter's have been printed and are readily accessible in book form. William Waddill patented thirteen acres in New Kent county, 18 February 1722—"between the lines of Arnold and Hughes", and furthermore described as adjoining land already owned by the patentee. He was dead by 6 October 1739, according to the vestry books, his successor as vestryman being elected on that date. William Waddill had married Susanna ———, who died 7 March 1720-1, and had issue:

I. ANNE WADDILL, born 9 June 1691.

II. ELIZABETH WADDILL, born 24 February 1692-3, who married John Saunders, on 7 August 1709.

III. WILLIAM WADDILL, an account of whom is postponed.

IV. JOHN WADDILL, born 24 August 1697, who married Mary ———, and had issue: John Waddill, born 20 November 1722, who married Hannah ———, (*and had Noel, born 6 August 1754*); Agnes Waddill, born 1 February 1724-5; Dennis Waddill, born 11 May 1727; Mary Waddill, born 27 November 1729; Elizabeth Waddill, born 22 January 1734; and Martha Waddill, born April 1736.

V. HANNAH WADDILL, born 16 August 1699.

VI. PRIDGEN WADDILL, born 4 July 1704, living in Charles City county 1737 and after, as is shown by various suits wherein he figured, beginning with that year. He married, before 1737, Martha ———, but left no descendants in Charles City.

VII. FRANCES WADDILL, born 2 May 1706.

VIII. NOEL WADDILL, born 1 June 1709, living in St. Peter's parish in 1757, seemingly unmarried. He patented thirty acres in New Kent county, 13 June 1755.

IX. JACOB WADDILL, baptized 7 November 1711, living in Charles City county March 1745, at which date he took out a license to keep an ordinary there; renewing this license in April 1747 and February 1748. He left no descendants in Charles City.

WILLIAM WADDILL, the third child and oldest son, was baptized 28 April 1694, and spent the earlier years of his life in New Kent. He served as churchwarden of St. Peter's from 10 May 1721 to 30 July 1722. He would seem to have removed to Charles City county about the time of his father's death, patenting 413 acres there, 12 March 1739-40. His brother Pridgen, as has been said, was already living in Charles City; and their brother Jacob joined them within five years. The legend of the Waddills' descent from "three brothers who came from the south to Charles City, in the eighteenth century" has always been preserved in the family; and there can be no doubt these were the three brothers of tradition. The idea that they came from the south, is an easily explainable error, hereinafter accounted

for. It is here necessary merely to point out that of these brothers William alone left issue in Charles City.

Exigencies of space prevent the citation of other Waddill documents, but William Waddill's land-patent, fixing as it does the establishment of the family in Charles City, cannot well be omitted, despite its rather inordinate length.

“**G**EORGE the second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c, To ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come Greeting: KNOW YE that for divers good Causes and Considerations, but more Especially for and in Consideration of the Sum of Twenty Shillings of good and lawful Money for our Use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenue in this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia, WE HAVE Given, Granted and Confirmed, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors do Give, Grant and Confirm, unto WILLIAM WADDILL one certain Tract or Parcel of Land containing Four hundred and thirteen Acres, lying and being in the Parish of Westover in the County of Charles City, and bounded as followeth: to wit, BEGINNING at a corner white Oak upon Chickahominy Swamp belonging to John Cocke, Thence along the said Cocke's Line South twenty-eight Degrees West three hundred and thirty-four poles to a corner Shrub Oak of Edward Dayes', Thence along the said Dayes' line East twenty and an half Degrees South two hundred and seventy-six Poles to a corner Gum upon Stoney branch in Colonel Carter's line, Thence along the said Carter's line North twenty-seven Degrees East one hundred and ninety-six Poles to a corner Cypress tree upon Chickahominy Swamp, & Thence up the said Swamp as it Meanders to the beginning: Two hundred and fifty Acres part of the said Tract being part of a larger Tract Formerly Granted unto Thomas Spencer, Thomas Brookes and William Hickman, Which by divers Mesne Conveyances is become Vested in the said WILLIAM WADDILL, and one hundred and sixty-three Acres, the Residue, being surplus Land found within the

bounds aforesaid: WITH ALL Woods, Underwoods, Swamps, Marshes, Lowgrounds, Meadows, Feedings, and his due Share of all Veins, Mines and Quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, within the bounds aforesaid and being part of the said Quantity of four hundred and thirteen Acres of Land, and the Rivers, Waters and Water Courses therein contained, together with the Privileges of Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, Fowling and all other Profits, Commodities and Hereditaments whatsoever to the same or any part thereof belonging or in any wise Appertaining: To HAVE, HOLD, Possess and Enjoy the said Tract or Parcel of Land and all other the before Granted Premises and every part thereof, with all their and every of their Appurts, unto the said WILLIAM WADDILL and to his Heirs and Assigns forever, To the only Use and behoof of him the said WILLIAM WADDILL, his Heirs and Assigns forever; To BE HELD of us, our Heirs and Successors as of our Mannor of East Greenwich in the County of Kent, in free and common Soccage, and not in Capite or by Knight's Service, YIELDING AND PAYING unto us, our Heirs and Successors for every fifty Acres of Land, and so proportionably for a lesser or greater Quantity than fifty Acres, the Fee Rent of one Shilling Yearly, to be paid upon the Feast of Saint Michael the Arch Angel: And also Cultivating and Improving three Acres part of every fifty of the Tract abovementioned within three years after the date of these Presents (Excepting for so much of the said Land as hath been Already Cultivated and Improved according to the Condition of the said former Patent): PROVIDED always that if three Years of the said Fee Rent shall at any time be in Arrear and Upward, or if the said WILLIAM WADDILL, his Heirs or Assigns do not within the Space of three Years next coming the date of these Presents Cultivate and Improve three Acres part of every fifty of the Tract abovementioned (Except as before is Excepted), Then the Estate hereby Granted shall Cease and be Utterly Determined, and thereafter it shall and may be lawful to and for us, our Heirs and Successors to Grant the same

Lands and Premises with the Appurts unto such other Person or Persons as we, our Heirs and Successors shall think fit. IN WITNESS whereof we have Caused these our Letters Patent to be made. WITNESS our Trusty and Wel-beloved WILLIAM GOOCH, Esq, our Lieutenant Governor and Comander in Chief of our said Colony and Dominion, at Williamsburgh, Under the Seal of our said Colony, the Twelfth Day of March, one thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine, In the Thirteenth Year of our Reign.

WILLIAM GOOCH"

WILLIAM WADDILL married Sarah ———, and previous to his settlement in Charles City had issue:

I. ANNE WADDILL, baptized 24 January 1713.

II. SARAH WADDILL, born 13 September 1718.

III. WILLIAM WADDILL, born 2 August 1720. An account of him and his descendants is given hereinafter: compare page 146.

IV. ELIZABETH WADDILL, born 4 January 1722-3.

V. RICHARD WADDILL, born 29 March 1727. An account of his descendants follows hereinafter.

VI. MARTHA WADDILL, born 28 February 1728-9.

VII. NOEL WADDILL, born 17 August 1730, who removed to Albemarle county, where he patented 400 acres, 23 May 1763, and died before 1773, leaving issue: John Waddill; Abel Waddill; Pridgen Waddill; William Waddill; and a daughter, married to Richard Adams.

VIII. PRIDGEN WADDILL, born 173— (*date torn*), who seems to have died in infancy.

IX. SHADRACH WADDILL, born 6 September 1738, who likewise appears to have died in infancy.

RICHARD WADDILL, second son of the foregoing, born 29 March 1727, is more conveniently dealt with by affording him precedence to his older brother. Richard Waddill, on reaching manhood, settled in South Carolina, and spent the remainder of his life in that colony. His three sons, after their father's death, just prior to or during the Revolu-

tion, returned to Virginia, making their home at first in New Kent, whence two of them at all events removed to Charles City. This affords, of course, a close parallel to the three Waddill brothers of a preceding generation; and confusion of the two events may have led, naturally enough, to the previously mentioned tradition of all the Charles City Waddills' descent from "three brothers who came from the south to Charles City, early in the eighteenth century." The parallel holds also in that in each case only one of the three brothers left descendants in Charles City.

Richard Waddill had issue:

I. NOEL WADDILL, who, according to a rather inexplicable legend, was an officer of the Dinwiddie militia during the Revolution. He afterward returned to South Carolina, where he became a school-teacher; and where, it is said, he was yet later connected with the Willington School, founded in 1804 by Dr. Moses Waddell. This of course re-opens the vexed question as to whether the Waddills of Charles City and the Waddells of North Carolina are of the same stock; but as the progenitors of the latter immigrated as late as 1750, from Ireland, the relationship at best could be but slight.

II. NATHANIEL WADDILL, who served as a dragoon in the Fourteenth Virginia during the Revolution. He afterward lived for a while in Charles City county, at least as late as 1794, when he was tutor in the family of Gideon Christian. The manuscript Arithmetic he in that year prepared for the use of young William Allen Christian (compare page 54) is still in existence. Nathaniel Waddill eventually settled in Nottoway. He was placed on the pension rolls in February 1829, being allotted \$100 annually; and was living in 1835. He seems to have left no issue.

III. RICHARD WADDILL, born in 1760, who with his brother Nathaniel went to Charles City circa 1790. He was the only one of the brothers to remain in that county permanently. The earliest preserved mention of him in the county records seems to have been made 18 January 1798, when he presented his accounts as guardian of another

Richard Waddill, the son of his first cousin, Samuel Waddill; but thereafter his name occurs with frequency. He married Sarah, daughter of Philip Charles, as recorded on page 55, his wife being born in 1768, and dying 1 November 1833. Richard Waddill himself died 1 February 1836, leaving issue:

(1) George Christian Waddill, born 5 September 1804, died 1 March 1889, who, as previously recorded, married Rebecca Priscilla Major: their issue has been given on page 135.

(2) Susan Waddill, who married Littlebury Eppes, and had issue: Susan Carter Eppes, who died unmarried; and Sarah Eppes, who married James Haines, and had James Haines (*who married Nellie Rathburn*), and Sarah Haines (*who married George Guy, and has issue Nellie Lawton Guy*).

WILLIAM WADDILL, born 2 August 1720, (compare page 144), was reared in Charles City, and was living in that county as late as 1757. His name is often found in the records, but in no entry of sufficient import to warrant its quotation. He married, before 1744, Ann ———, (as is shown by a deed from them to Edward Miller given in the May of that year), and seems to have had only one son who reached maturity,—Samuel Waddill.

SAMUEL WADDILL, born circa 1745, married, as has been said earlier, upon page 54, Lucy Christian; and was executor to his brother-in-law, Samuel Christian, in 1780. The name of Samuel Waddill does not occur very frequently in the surviving county records, but it is apparent that he died before 1785: his funeral expenses were paid 10 October 1785, according to the settlement of his estate, recorded 18 June 1795. His wife married, second, Gideon Bradley: her "widow's third" was assigned her in 1796, but she had married Bradley some while before this, being possibly his second wife. The will of Gideon Bradley, dated 11 February 1801, recorded 20 August 1801, shows that she died before 1801.

Samuel Waddill and Lucy Christian had issue:

I. EDMUND WADDILL, Senior—as he is preferably called for the sake of clearness,—who seemingly was born circa 1775. His will, dated 19 October 1833, recorded 29 February 1834, names his “relation and friend, George C. Waddill” as guardian of his children. Edmund Waddill, Senior, married, first, ——— Christian, who died in or before 1809, and by whom he had issue: Christian Waddill, born circa 1808, who seems to have left one or more daughters, of whom no record is available. Edmund Waddill, Senior, married, second, Mary Maynard, by whom he had issue: Samuel Waddill, who married, first, Sarah Irby Stagg, and, second, Henrietta Bradley Clay; Edmund Waddill, who married, first, Mary Louisa Redwood, and, second, Annie L. Wight; Richard Waddill, who married Isabella Jordon, and removed to Amherst county; William Waddill, who never married; Mary Waddill, who married James Allen Ladd; Elizabeth Waddill, who married, first, ——— Bowry, and, second, James H. Christian, but left no issue by either husband; and Lucy Waddill, who married Robert Maddox, but had no children.

II. RICHARD WADDILL, who, as has been said, was entrusted to the guardianship of his cousin, Richard Waddill. He was a minor in 1798, and of age in 1801, which fixes his birth-year as 1778 or 1779. Richard Waddill died before 1819, as is shown by the accounts of his orphans’ guardian, Edward Roper, as recorded 20 April 1825. He had issue: Rebecca Waddill; Lucy Waddill; and William H. Waddill. This son William left Charles City, and made his home near Danville: his descendants (if, as is believed, he left issue), have not been traced.

SAMUEL WADDILL, the second son of Edmund Waddill, Senior, died 16 June 1886. He married, first, on 9 March 1843, Sarah Irby Stagg, (who died 1 July 1864), and had issue:

I. *Edmund Thomas Waddill, born 19 September 1844,*

and according to the laws of primogeniture the present head of the Waddill family, being the lineal male representative in the eighth generation of John Waddill, the immigrant. Edmund Thomas Waddill, as previously recorded on page 135, married Elizabeth Avery Waddill, on 19 January 1881, and had issue:

(1) Samuel Cabell Waddill, born 29 November 1882, who married Elizabeth Staples, on 11 November 1909, and has issue: Virginia Cabell Waddill; and Samuel Cary Waddill.

(2) John Lamb Waddill, born 12 November 1884, who married Rhoda Brennan, on 9 August 1912, and has issue: Virginia Louise Waddill.

(3) Elma Leigh Waddill, born 21 September 1887, who married Lewis B. Adams, on 18 November 1909, and has issue: Martha Elizabeth Adams; Elma Louise Adams; and Lewis B. Adams.

(4) George Major Waddill, unmarried, born 25 March 1890.

(5) Edmund Thomas Waddill, unmarried, born 22 December 1892.

(6) Julien Avery Waddill, born 26 June 1895.

(7) Patrick Henry Waddill, born 17 March 1898.

(8) Irby Stagg Waddill, born 17 May 1901, who died 18 August 1902.

(9) Sarah Alice Waddill, born 31 October 1902.

II. Mary Alice Waddill, born 22 March 1849, died 28 June 1875, who married George H. Ladd, on 23 July 1874, but had no issue.

III. Sarah Waddill, born 21 October 1855, who married George T. Hubbard, on 15 July 1874, and has issue:

(1) Mary Waddill Hubbard, who married Thomas N. Hubbard, on 7 October 1903, but has no issue.

(2) Martha Ann Hubbard, born 22 May 1878.

(3) Ethel Bradley Hubbard, born 27 November 1880, who married R. A. Ladd, on 23 June 1915.

IV. Samuel Waddill, born 15 May 1851, who died in November 1852.

V. William Waddill, born 28 February 1854, died 7 June 1910, who married, on 12 April 1893, Jane Warren Walker, (who survived him, and married, second, as recorded on page 135, Edward Major), and had issue:

(1) William Freeman Waddill, born 9 January 1894, who married Myrtha Apperson, on 9 August 1915.

(2) Samuel Edmund Waddill, born 12 November 1896.

(3) Louise Harwood Waddill, born 5 January 1899.

(4) Graham Walker Waddill, born 19 August 1900.

SAMUEL WADDILL married, second, in 1865, Henrietta Bradley Clay, widow of Henry M. Clay, (and daughter of Colonel John Bradley), and had issue:

I. Annie Virginia Waddill, unmarried, born 23 April 1871.

EDMUND WADDILL, the third son of Edmund Waddill, Senior, was born 23 May 1814, and died 10 September 1890. He married, first, Mary Louisa Redwood (who died 8 April 1860), and had issue:

I. Elizabeth Redwood Waddill, who died unmarried in 1852.

II. John Redwood Waddill, born 25 June 1850, who, as previously recorded, page 137, married Martha Ann Catherine Waddill, on 21 July 1875, and had issue:

(1) George Edmund Waddill, born 6 December 1877, who married Ella Ditman, on 21 November 1903, but has no issue.

(2) Elizabeth Christian Waddill, born 23 November 1884, who married Louis Christian, on 20 December 1905, and has issue: John Coleman Christian, born 6 October 1906; Catherine Waddill Christian, born 2 October 1908; Clara

Christian, born 16 June 1910; Nannie Gordon Christian, born 6 January 1912; Louis Coleman Christian, born 12 August 1913; and Elizabeth Waddill Christian, born 24 April 1914.

(3) Mary Rebecca Waddill, born 10 October 1879, who died 23 May 1883.

III. Samuel Pearman Waddill, born 15 December 1852, who married Frances E. Henley, on 16 May 1882, and had issue:

(1) Emily Wight Waddill, unmarried, born 4 March 1883.

(2) J. Temple Waddill, unmarried, born 17 February 1884.

(3) Samuel Pearman Waddill, unmarried, born 23 May 1885.

(4) John Young Waddill, unmarried, born 6 December 1886.

(5) Fanny Peachey Waddill, born 4 September 1888, who died 4 May 1892.

IV. Edmund Waddill, born 22 May 1855, who married Alma Conway Mitchell, on 19 December 1878, and had issue:

(1) Juliet Winder Waddill, born 21 September 1879, who married Arthur M. Cannon, on 31 July 1902, and has issue: Alma Waddill Cannon, born 16 July 1903; Margaret Blair Cannon, born 8 June 1906; and Henry Gibbon Cannon, born 23 March 1909.

(2) Mary Lamb Waddill, born 7 May 1881, who married Richard Furnival, on 2 December 1913.

(3) Edmund Clivious Waddill, unmarried, born 11 July 1883.

(4) Nancy Garland Waddill, born 19 June 1886, who married Menalcus Lankford, on 14 April 1909, but has no issue.

(5) Mitchell Waddill, born 27 September 1889, who married Gladys Cease, on 26 August 1910, but has no issue.

V. *Lucy Tabitha Waddill, born 5 May 1858, died 10 January 1894, who married Reverend Louis B. Betty, and had issue:*

(1) A child, born 19 August 1881, who died 20 August 1881.

(2) Catherine Irby Betty, born 29 September 1882, who married Henry Lee Ames, on 28 June 1911, and has issue: John Lewis Ames, born 15 July 1912.

(3) Blanche Redwood Betty, born 14 June 1884, who died 5 January 1901.

(4) Lewis Christian Betty, born 7 August 1885, who died 8 August 1889.

(5) Lelia Gilmer Betty, unmarried, born 27 August 1888.

(6) George Marvin Betty, unmarried, born 12 September 1889.

(7) Edmund Christian Betty, born 15 September 1893, who died 30 June 1894.

VI. *Mary Louisa Waddill, born 28 March 1860, who married James Henry Christian, on 9 November 1881, and had issue:*

(1) Grace Sherman Christian, born 13 October 1882, who married Henry E. Turner, on 28 March 1905, and has issue: Edmund Christian Turner, born 18 January 1906; Ann Harrison Turner; and Louisa Waddill Turner, born 29 March 1915.

(2) Annie Louisa Christian, born 10 January 1884, who married William Walter Eames, on 21 June 1905, and has issue: William Walter Eames, born February 1911; and Elnora Christian Eames, born October 1909.

(3) Isaac Hill Christian, born 1 May 1886, who married Emily Christian Huxter, on 7 January 1915.

(4) Edmund Waddill Christian, born 31 May 1887, who married Ellen Carter Gregory, on 9 April 1914.

(5) Marshall Christian, born 12 January 1889, who died 8 July 1889.

(6) Sherman Christian, born 12 January 1889, who died 18 May 1889.

(7) Sarah Vaughan Christian, born 12 June 1890, who married Richard Edloe Mountcastle, on 14 November 1912, and has issue: Richard Edloe Mountcastle, born 12 January 1914.

(8) James Henry Christian, born 18 May 1892, who married Phoebe L. Potts, on 12 October 1915.

(9) Mary Susan Christian, born 2 August 1894, who died 2 September 1894.

(10) Warren Christian, born 2 September 1895.

(11) John Redwood Christian, born 13 August 1898.

(12) Mary Kemp Christian, born 9 September 1900.

VII. Nannie Waddill, born 28 March 1860, who married James Walter Barnes, on 29 April 1890, and had issue:

(1) Edmund Walter Barnes, born 18 February 1891, who married Josephine Barthel, on 11 October 1911.

EDMUND WADDILL, Senior, married, second, on 18 June 1862, Annie L. Wight, (who died 14 February 1890), and had issue:

I. William M. Waddill, born 5 April 1863, who married Ellen Meeker Compton, but has no issue.

II. Margaret V. Waddill, unmarried, born 16 June 1865.

III. Charles C. Waddill, born 27 February 1868, who married Margaret Franklin, on 30 November 1898, and has issue:

(1) Franklin Waddill, born 8 August 1905.

IV. Emily W. Waddill, born 6 April 1871, who married Dr. Harry M. Bennett, on 8 October 1901, and has issue:

(1) Mary Bennett, born 18 November 1904.

V. Julia Leeds Waddill, unmarried, born 5 July 1876.

VI. Leonora Wight Waddill, born 11 January 1879, who married Robert H. Talley, on 15 October 1903, and has issue:

- (1) William Graves Talley, born 13 June 1907.
- (2) Robert H. Talley, born 30 July 1910.

THE PRECEDING enumeration, while of necessity incomplete, includes all the descendants of Edmund Waddill, Senior, down to the present day, as far as any list thereof appears procurable,—with the sole exception of the descendants of his son Richard Waddill (compare page 147). Information as to these last was received too late for insertion here, and is in consequence deferred to page 185.

William Waddill, the youngest son of Edmund Waddill, Senior, (again compare page 147), as has been said, died unmarried, in June 1909.

For the rest, it was believed that the oldest daughter, Mary Waddill, born 1817, who married James Allen Ladd, and died 20 February 1849 (according to the Waddill family Bible) had left descendants; but inquiry among latter-day representatives of the Ladd family has brought forth only a denial of ability to furnish any information on this point. Of the other daughters, Elizabeth Waddill, born 1826, who married, first, ———Bowry, and, second, James H. Christian, died without any issue, 18 July 1886. Lucy Waddill, who in February 1848 married Robert Maddox, died June 1850; and she too left no children.

Appendix

Patteson of New Kent and Chesterfield



THE PATTESON family, whose connection with the Majors through the Christian and Macon lines has previously been explained (compare page 54), is by tradition of Scotch origin. It is said, moreover, that the first Patteson settling in America had formerly lived in Wales; that he made his home in New Kent county, where his plantation was known as "Roxbury", or "Roxboro", in honor of which the present town of that name, on the border line of Charles City and New Kent counties, was christened; and that his Christian name was Thomas. He seems to have had, with possibly other issue: Thomas Patteson, died 1725; Edward Patteson, died 1719; David Patteson, of whom hereafter; Alexander Patteson, died 1726; and George Patteson. All these were living in New Kent county in 1700 and after, and left descendants there.

DAVID PATTESON, the progenitor of the Pattesons of Chesterfield, as has been said, was living in New Kent in 1700, and must have been born circa 1680. His first land-grant, however, was taken out, in 1714, in Henrico county, in that part of Henrico from which Goochland was subsequently formed. A copy is appended:

"A NNE etc, to all etc, Know ye, that for diverse good causes and Consideracons, but more especially for & in consideracon of the sum of two pounds of good & lawful money, for our use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our s'd Colony and Dominion of Virginia, We have given, granted and Confirmed, & by

these presents for us, our heirs & successors, do Give, Grant and Confirm, unto DAVID PATTESON one certain Tract or parcel of land, containing four hundred acres, lying and being on the north side of James River, in the County of Henrico, and bounded as followeth: to wit, beginning at a small Corner pine standing on the east side of Licking hole Creek; thence crossing the s'd Creek west twenty-five degrees north two hundred and seventy poles to a small Corner elm standing by a small branch; thence south twenty-five degrees west two hundred and forty poles to a small corner white oak & black walnutt standing on the west side of a small branch; thence East twenty-five degrees south, crossing Licking hole Creek, two hundred and fifty-four poles to a Corner butterwood white oak, hickory & black oak standing on Capt. John Bolling's line; thence north twenty-nine and a half degrees East two hundred and fifty-six poles to the place begun at: with all etc: To have, hold etc: To be held etc: Provided etc: in Witness etc: Witness our trusty & wellbeloved Alexander Spotswood, our Lieut. Govern. etc, at Williamsburgh, under the seal of our s'd Colony, the sixteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred & fourteen, in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

A. SPOTSWOOD''

DAVID PATTESON subsequently took out six other land patents in the same neighborhood. These were, severally: 337 acres, on 2 June 1722, adjoining the land previously patented; 342 acres, on 8 September 1730, also on Licking Hole Creek, and at the date of this patent in Goochland county, which was formed in 1727; 350 acres in Goochland, 1 June 1741, on Rock Fish River; 350 acres in Goochland, on Rock Fish River, 6 July 1741; 350 additional acres on Rock Fish River, on the same date, 6 July 1741; and 1600 acres in Goochland, on Rock Fish River, 30 August 1743.

This constituted a tidy estate in Goochland; but David Patteson continued, none the less, to make his home in New Kent. Owing to the loss of the county records, one

finds few mentions of him save in the registers and vestry books of St Peter's parish, where he served as vestryman for fourteen years: from 29 September 1729—under which date is recorded "Mr DAVID PATTESON hath this day taken the Oath of a vestryman and subscribed to the test"—to 24 September 1743—"Ordered the presenting of Mr DAVID PATTESON's Resignation of the office of a Vestryman by the Rev'd David Mossom to the Vestry; & Mr Mossom informing the Vestry that when Mr PATTESON Resign'd, he desired him to acquaint the Vestry that it was his Request Capt. William Massie might Succeed him, it is the unanimous vote of the Vestry that Capt. Massie be a Vestryman, & he is accordingly chosen." For some account as to the powers and responsibilities of vestrymen at this period, compare page 50.

The parish registers of St Peter's also show that David Patteson had issue:

- I. SARAH PATTESON, baptized 24 March 1700.
- II. ANNE PATTESON, baptized 2 November 1701.
- III. DAVID PATTESON, born 14 October 1705.
- IV. THOMAS PATTESON, born 13 December 1708.
- V. CHARLES PATTESON, born 6 May 1711.
- VI. JONATHAN PATTESON, born 6 June 1713.
- VII. FRANCES PATTESON, born 19 December 1715.
- VIII. OBEDIAH PATTESON, born 30 (*sic*) February 1717.
- IX. GIDEON PATTESON, born 7 July 1720.
- X. JAMES PATTESON, born 10 February 1722-3.
- XI. ANNE PATTESON, born 15 March 1724-5.

JONATHAN PATTESON, the sixth child of the foregoing, born 1713, also made his home in New Kent; and he likewise was a vestryman of St Peter's. Thus, under date of 20 November 1752, it was "Ordered that Mr Edmund Bacon, Capt. Jesse Scott and Mr JONATHAN PATTESON, be appointed Vestrymen in the Room of Colo. Joseph Forster & Mr Joseph Marston, Dec'd, and Maj'r William Gray, who is Removed out of this Colony; And that the Clerk do give them Notice to attend at the Next Vestry to be held

for this Parish." Jonathan Patteson was later advanced to the dignity of churchwarden: thus, an entry, dated 29 September 1755, reads: "Ordered that the Vestry, with the consent of the Minister, proceed to the Choice of Church Wardens in the Place of Colo. William Macon and Mr William Hopkins, whose office Expires at this Vestry; And accordingly Mr Edmund Bacon and Mr JONATHAN PATTESON Chosen Church Wardens, and have Qualified themselves by taking the Oaths Requir'd by Law, before Colo. Daniel Parke Custis, in the presence of the Minister and Vestry."

Although he made his home in New Kent, Jonathan Patteson owned lands in Charles City, so that his name is occasionally to be found in the surviving records of the latter county. Thus, he brought suit there, for £4, against Samuel Crutchfield at the March court 1756; against Jeffrey Murrell for £3, 17s, 6d, at the June court 1756; and against William Shields Vaughan for £8, 12s, at the November court 1755.

Somewhat later, by a deed dated 10 February 1768, he sold to Joel Christian, for £225, a tract of 225 acres in Charles City, on the Chickahominy river: the deed is witnessed by William Christian, David Osling, David Quigin and John Crew. He sold to James Quigin, by a deed dated 7 June 1769, a tract of seventy-five acres in Charles City, at £5 an acre; and had, it develops, previously sold to Quigin an adjoining tract of ninety acres, by a deed dated 5 November 1766.

His wife's endorsement of these three deeds shows that she and her husband were in 1768, and after, living in Lunenburg, probably with their eldest son, Jonathan Patteson, who was in 1771 a justice of the peace for that county, and as such took his mother's acknowledgments of these deeds of sale. It is probable that the elder Jonathan Patteson spent the last eight years of his life for the most part in Lunenburg, where his will is recorded.

Jonathan Patteson died in 1774. A copy of his will, recorded 12 May 1774 in Lunenburg, is appended:

"IN THE NAME OF GOD, amen. I, JONATHAN PATTESON, of the County of New Kent and Parish of N. Petersburg, being in perfect mind and memory, but knowing it is appointed for all man once to die, do institute and ordain this to be my last will and testament:

"First, I bequeath my soul to God, who gave it; and my body to be buried at the discretion of my executors; and after my just debts and funeral charges are paid, I give and dispose of my estate in manner and form as followeth:

"1st, Item: I give and bequeath to my son, Richard Patteson, that part of my land which I shall mention, with the place called Merchoes: beginning at the Corner Oaks of my land, Wm Rangerfields', and Absolun ———'s; from thence to run across southerly, along a branch, to the place called the Meadow, till it comes opposite to Máy Patteson's plantation, so to join her line; and thence up the line to Joel Christian's; thence to Baliss Howel's, and so to the beginning; and one bed and furniture.

"I give and bequeath to my son Jonathan five shillings.

"Item: I give and bequeath to my son David two hundred pounds in my son Jonathan's hands; but if my son Jonathan had rather make David a right to the land and plantation where he now lives, containing four hundred acres, then my desire is that he shall discharge my son Jonathan from payments of the money: also one negro man, George.

"Item: I give and bequeath to my son, Charles Patteson, two hundred pounds in my son Jonathan's hands; but if in case my son Jonathan had rather make my son Charles a good right to my tracts of land lying in Lunenburg, containing four hundred acres. each one lying to the ——— of the Courthouse Road (one purchased of John Colvin, and another purchased of Anthony Street), and the hundred acres of his own adjoining, then my desire is my son Jonathan may be discharged from the payment of the money. Also I give and bequeath to my son Charles one negro man, Robin, one bed and furniture, and a young horse.

"I give and bequeath to my son Samuel all the remainder of the tract of land I now live on, after the death of his

mother, to him and his heirs forever; also one young horse, saddle and bridle; and one feather bed and furniture; and fifty pounds current money, with interest from this date.

"Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Frances five shillings.

"Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Martha Christian one negro woman named Beck and her two children (Nan and Moses), and one feather bed and furniture.

"Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah one negro boy named Peter and one negro girl named Rachel; one horse, saddle and bridle; and one feather bed and furniture: to her and her heirs.

"Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Ann one negro girl named Nann and negro girl Hanah; and one horse, saddle and bridle; one feather bed and furniture: to her and her heirs.

"Also my wish and desire is that my loving wife Elizabeth may have free and peaceful possession of the land and plantation I now live on, with all the remainder of my estate not mentioned, during her life, to bargain, sell and rent out any part for the payments of debts; and if the selling of my estate should not hold out to discharge the debts by the half, my personal estate and negro man Jim may be sold. My desire is that an equal part of each child's legacy may be taken for that purpose.

"Also I constitute and appoint my loving wife my executrix, with my two sons Jonathan and David executors, of this my last will and testament; and I revoke all other former wills made by me. As witness my hand and seal this nineteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

JONATHAN PATTESON. *Seal.*

"Signed and sealed in the presence of: (*Signed*) James New, David Squerin, *his mark*, Henry Christian."

The bequest to his wife, it should be noted, shows not only that Jonathan Patteson died in debt, but suggests in

addition either a bewilderingly muddled estate or else a lack of any talent for business affairs, by the testator's evident innocence of even an approximate idea as to how his liabilities and assets balanced.

Jonathan Patteson, as recorded on page 54, had married Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Christian, and as his will shows, she survived him. They had issue:

I. FRANCES PATTESON, born 19 October 1736.

II. RICHARD PATTESON, born 28 January 1737-8, who died without issue.

III. JONATHAN PATTESON, a justice of the peace for Lunenburg, who represented Lunenburg in the Convention of 1788, and died without issue.

IV. MARTHA PATTESON, who married Henry Christian of Amherst. They had issue: Henry Asbury Christian, who married, first, Lucy Wood Dunscombe, and, second, Susan Palmer; Jonathan Christian, who married Sarah Nowlin; Samuel Patteson Christian, who married Nancy Patteson; John Christian, who died without issue; Martha Christian, who married Reuben Palmer; Mary Christian, who married ——— Rucker; Susan Christian, who married William Duval; Elizabeth Christian, who married Philip Duval; and Frances Christian, who died unmarried.

V. DAVID PATTESON, an account of whom is for the present postponed.

VI. CHARLES PATTESON, who represented Buckingham county in the Convention of 1788. He married Regina, daughter of Tscharner de Graffenreid, and had issue: Elizabeth Patteson; Samuel Patteson; Richard Patteson; Lewis Tscharner Patteson; Jonathan Patteson; and Allen de Graffenreid Patteson. All this branch of the family removed to Kentucky.

VII. SAMUEL PATTESON, who died without issue.

VIII. SARAH PATTESON, born June 1754.

IX. ANNE PATTESON, living in 1767.

DAVID PATTESON, the fifth child of the foregoing, was born circa 1745. He at some period prior to 1767 removed

to Chesterfield county, where his uncle James Patteson had already settled, and for the rest of his life made his home there.

David Patteson was an officer of the Chesterfield militia, and served against the British during the War of the Revolution. He was appointed, and took the oath as, first lieutenant in Captain Robert Goode's company, at the October Court 1777. He was made captain at the October Court 1778—"John Fowler to be his first lieutenant, James Branch his second lieutenant, and Thomas Howlett his ensign." He took the oath as captain at the March Court 1779, and held this office until the conclusion of the war.

The Chesterfield militia does not appear to have seen any fighting during the earlier years of the Revolution. These troops, however, were ordered south in the June of 1780, and remained in South Carolina in actual service until the disastrous battle of Camden (16 August 1780), where, as has been narrated, on page 104, they were badly beaten.

The Chesterfield militia was again called to the field in the February of 1781, to join General Greene's army in North Carolina, but was halted at Dinwiddie Courthouse, and did not reach Guilford in time for the battle fought there on 15 March 1781. Thereafter Captain Patteson's company, at all events, and probably all the Chesterfield troops, were put under Lafayette's command in Virginia, this transfer being made in April 1781. Captain's Patteson's company was in the retreat from Petersburg in the following May, took part in the skirmishing about Richmond during June and July, and in August followed Lafayette to Malvern Hill in pursuit of Cornwallis: and remained as an active participant in the siege of Yorktown until the town's surrender in the October of 1781. Just four years afterward, in passing, David Patteson was called upon, as a recognized authority in the matter, to testify before the Virginia House of Delegates concerning divers operations of the Virginia militia during this siege, as may be seen by comparing the *Journal of the House* for 17 November 1785.

There seems to have been some sort of reorganization of

the Chesterfield militia after the Revolution, so that at the July Court 1785 David Patteson again took the oath as captain. He was yet again named as captain at the June Court 1787, there then being evidently another readjustment of the Chesterfield militia, as all the Chesterfield officers are enumerated in the county records, for every company; and David Patteson took the oath at the September Court 1787. He continued an officer of these troops for the remainder of his life; and in the October of 1793 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and made commandant, succeeding Archibald Walthall, who had resigned.

David Patteson was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates for the years 1785-86-92-93-94; and with Stephen Pankey, Jr, represented Chesterfield in the Virginia Federal Convention of 1788, which met in Richmond in the June of that year, and ratified in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, the present Federal Constitution. In passing, two of his brothers were members of the same convention: Jonathan Patteson represented Lunenburg county; and Charles Patteson, Buckingham: and David Patteson was one of the narrow majority of ten which decided that the State accept the Constitution, both of his brothers voting against it.

David Patteson died in the April of 1821. His will, dated 30 December 1819, but containing codicils added 2 April 1821, was recorded at Chesterfield Courthouse 14 May 1821: and a list of baptisms by the Reverend William H. Hart, then rector of St. John's Church, shows that David Patteson was dead 4 May 1821, on which date several of his grandchildren were baptized. A copy of this will, with the recorded inventory of his personal estate, is appended.

"IN THE NAME OF GOD, Amen: I, DAVID PATTESON, of Chesterfield County, being of perfect sence and sound mind, but knowing the uncertainty of this life, and that it is appointed for all men to die, do make this writing, to be my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following:

"My soul I give to God my Maker, hoping and trusting to receive remission and pardon of all my offences, and to inherit life everlasting; my body, to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors, whom I shall hereafter appoint.

"I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Eliza Ann and to her heirs and assigns forever, a negro Girl named Grace and her increase; also my riding Carriage and harness, together with a pair of Horses now used with it; also the Crop of Corn, Fodder and Oats which may be on hand at the time of my Death. I also lend her during her natural life the use of six hundred acres of land and plantation whereon I now live (except about six acres on which my son Samuel hath built and resides, including his new enclosures, and so on to his spring); also the following slaves: Vizt, George, Sue, Orson, Rachel, Joe, Abbey, Yellow Aron, Dianah and her children, Harrey, Aaron, Elce, and Judey and her three children (Vizt, Randolph, Charles and Nancey); together with two mules or work Horses, Twenty head of Sheep, ten head of good Cattle, a pair of the best oxen, and the Stock of Hogs, the plantation utencils of every description whatsoever, and all the Household and Kitchen furniture.

"I give and bequeath to my son Samuel (after the death of his mother) the six hundred acres of land before mentioned, being the whole of the tract I now own, to him and his heirs forever, condition expressly, that half an acre including the burial ground is reserved for that purpose, to all my Family at all times forever. I also give him my library of Books. I also give to my said son all the interest which I now hold in lands in Kentucky, with my brother Charles, which has fallen to me as a Joint Heir of my Brothers Richard, Johnathan (*sic*) and Samuel: to him and his heirs forever.

"I give and bequeath to my Daughter Eliza S. Austin two hundred dollars, to her and her heirs forever.

"I give and bequeath to my daughter Francis Gilliam the negro Girl named Pattey, expressly for the purpose of taking care of my poor little Grandaughter Eliza Ann: to her and her heirs forever.

"I give and bequeath to my Grandaughter Betsy Ann

Branch a Negro Girl named Hanah; and to my Grandson Estopher Branch two hundred dollars, which shall be paid to him when he comes of Age or is Married; but the interest is to be annually paid toward his schooling; but in case of his death before he comes of Age, then the said Legacy is to pass to his Sisters, to them and their heirs forever.

"I give to my Grandaughter Martha M. Friend a negro girl named Lucy (daughter of Mary), to her and her heirs forever; but in case of her death before she comes of Age or is married, then the said Girl is to return to my estate.

"I give and bequeath to my Grandaughter Lucy F. Branch one hundred dollars, w'ch is to be taken out of such portion of my estate which shall be allotted to her mother: to her and her heirs forever.

"My Will and desire is that my three lots in the Town of Manchester be sold to the best advantage: out of which sale I do direct seventy-five dollars to be paid to each of my daughters Lucy Winfree and Francis Gilliam; the balance to be applied to the payment of my Debts and Legacys; and further, that my two men Emanuel and John be hired out for two years, or longer if necessary, in aid as aforesaid provided, that they keep the Houses on my plantation in comfortable repair so long.

"My Will and Desire is that all the residue of my estate not already disposed of, consisting of slaves or any description whatever, be equally divided between my son Samuel and my Daughters Mary Branch, Martha Patteson, Lucey Winfree and Francis Gilliam, to them and their heirs forever: but in making a division it is my wish that my old people be kept together as Husband and Wife; and that my estate be not appraised.

"Lastily, I appoint my son Samuel, and My Friends Jas. W. Winfree and Richard Gilliam, ex'rs of this my last Will. In Witness whereof I have set my hand and seal December 30th 1819.

DAVID PATTESON (Seal)

"April 12, 1820. In addition to the Executors heretofore

named, I do hereby appoint my respected Grandson William A. Patteson with them.

"Having determined to make sale of the woman Hanah, heretofore given to my Grandaughter Betsy Ann Branch, I now bequeath to her two hundred dollars in lieu thereof: *Aug'st 22, 1820.*

"My will and desire is, I give to my granddaughter Martha M. Friend the sum of two hundred dollars, and not the negro Girl Lucy as before directed; conditioned as aforesaid: *Novem'r 15.*

"My Will and desire is that my Executors before named may not give security for their administration to this my Will.

DAVID PATTESON *Ap'l 2, 1821.*

"*In Chesterfield county court, May the 14th 1821:* This last Will and Testament of David Patteson, dec'd, together with the memorandum thereon endorsed, was proven by the oath of A. S. Wooldridge and Allan McRae to be written wholly by the said Patteson; whereupon the same was ordered to be recorded to be recorded (*sic*); and on the motion of Samuel Patteson and Richard C. Gilliam, the executors therein named, who entered into bond without security (none being required), and took the oath required, a certificate is granted them for having obtained probat thereof in due form. *Teste, Parke Poindexter, C.*"

Although no security was required, James W. Winfree gave bond for \$50,000, as executor, 11 June 1821; as Samuel Patteson and Richard C. Gilliam had done for \$20,000, on 14 May 1821. An inventory was recorded in October:

"**A** MEMORANDUM of the perishable property of which the late Colo: DAVID PATTESON died possessed:—To Wit, Slaves: George, Sue, Peter, Molly, Joe, Abby, Aaron, Eke, Phoebe, Sam—being Old men and Women; Mary and her four children, Letty, Randolph, Charles and Nanny; Dianna and her two Children, Elijah

and Isaac; Elee and her child Peter; Blind Betty and her Child Milton; Grace and her two children, Mercy and Albert; Harry, Orson, Yellow Aaron, Ellick, Cornelius, and Jacob; Emanuel and John, Carpenters; Rachel, Wager, Patty and Fanny; 3 Horses and two Mules; 23 Head of Sheep, 3 Work Steers, 10 Head of Cattle and 3 Calves; 38 Head of Hogs, including all sizes.

"A variety of Plantation Utensils, consisting of Ploughs, One Riding Carriage, One Waggon, One Ox, and one house cart.

"About 5 Barrels Corn, and from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs Fodder; One Tan Mill, 5 beds, Bedsteads and furniture; a variety of Table Cloths, Towels, &c; One Desk and Bookcase; Two Dining and one tea table; Two pine Tables, One Side Board, 15 Chairs, One Chest of Drawers, Two Looking Glasses, One Set of Table China. A variety of Kitchen furniture, together with Butter pots, Jugs, &c; 14 Table and 11 Silver tea Spoons, and one Ladle; a few knives and forks. One man and one Ladies' Riding Saddle.

"Chesterfield county, August 29th 1821: (*Signed*) Saml Patteson, R. C. Gilliam.

"*In Chesterfield county court, October 8th 1821: This Inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of David Patteson, dec'd, was returned and ordered to be recorded. Teste, Parke Poindexter.*"

David Patteson had married, in 1769, Eliza Ann ———. One family tradition gives her maiden name as Anderson; another, and seemingly the more likely, states that she was a Miss Browne of James City county. She survived her husband, dying in 1824, and her will also is on record in Chesterfield. A copy is appended:

"IN THE NAME OF GOD, Amen: I, ELIZABETH ANN PATTESON of the county of Chesterfield, being of sound mind and memory, but knowing the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, do make, constitute and publish this my last will and testament, in manner following:

"To wit, my soul I recommend to God, the bountiful giver thereof, and my body to be decently interred in a Christian like manner.

"Item, I Give unto my beloved daughter Elizabeth S. Austin at my death my negro woman Grace and her daughter Mercy, them and their increase, to the said Elizabeth and her heirs forever.

"Item, I Give unto my Grandson Richard H. Gilliam one small negro boy named Albert, to him and his heirs forever.

"It is my will and desire that my executors hereinafter named, sell my carriage and horses, and divide the money equally between Sarah Ann Patteson, Sarah Patteson Branch and Susan Elizabeth Patteson.

"It is my further will and desire that my granddaughter Elizabeth Ann Branch have a mourning suit, not to exceed in costs twenty dollars, and to be paid for by Elizabeth S. Austin; and also my little granddaughter Elizabeth M. Winfree to have a mourning ring, not to exceed in costs seven dollars, to be paid for by Elizabeth S. Austin.

"I hereby give all the residue of my estate that I may die possessed of, after the payment of my just debts, to my daughter Elizabeth S. Austin.

"I do hereby appoint my friends Richard C. Gilliam and James Johnson my executors, to carry into effect this my last will and testament.

"In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, the tenth day of February eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

ELIZA ANN PATTESON (*Seal*)

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us: (*Signed*) Elliott Chiles, Charles Latham.

"My will and desire is that my Executors to this my will shall not be compelled to give security, and that my estate may not be appraised.

ELIZABETH ANN PATTESON

"*Test:* Sam' Patteson.

"*In Chesterfield county court, November 8th 1824: The last*

will and testament of Elizabeth Ann Patteson, dec'd, was presented in court and proven by the oath of Elliott Chiles and Charles Latham, witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded. On the motion of James M. Johnson, one of the Executors therein named, who entered into bond without security (none being required), and took the oath prescribed by law, a certificate is granted him for obtaining probate thereof in due form. *Teste P. Poindexter.*

Colonel DAVID PATTESON had issue:

I. MARY PATTESON, the oldest child, born 28 September 1770, who in 1787 married Thomas Branch of "Willow Hill", in Chesterfield county, and died 20 August 1825, having had issue: Elizabeth Branch, who died in infancy; Mary Branch, who married William Lithgow; Benjamin Branch, who died in infancy; David Henry Branch, who married Mary Branch, his first cousin; Martha Branch, who married John R. Walke; Obedience Branch, who married Edward W. Anderson; Thomas Turpin Branch, who died in infancy; Thomas Branch who married, first Sarah Pride Read, and, second, Anne Adams Wheelwright; John Wilkinson Branch, who died in infancy; Lucy Frances Branch, who died unmarried; Jordan Branch, who married, first, Lucy Winfree (his first cousin), and, second, Caroline Davidson; Julius Caesar Branch, who married Maria Hinton; Sarah Branch, who died in infancy; and Sarah Patteson Branch, who died unmarried. For the descendants of this marriage, compare *Branchiana*.

II. DAVID PATTESON, who died without issue in 1806. The will of David Patteson, Junior, dated 1 June 1803, recorded in Chesterfield 13 January 1806, mentions his sister Frances Gilliam, his brother Samuel Patteson, the testator's friend Reverend Needler Robinson, the testator's wife Elizabeth Patteson, and the testator's father David Patteson.

III. MARTHA PATTESON, who married James A. Patteson, and whose descendants will be spoken of hereafter.

IV. LUCY PATTESON, who married James Wiley Winfree, and had issue: Lucy Ann Winfree, who married Jordan Branch; David C. Winfree; and Martha Elizabeth Winfree.

V. SAMUEL PATTESON, who married Elizabeth Darracott. His will, dated 30 June 1830, recorded at Chesterfield Courthouse 13 September 1830, mentions his son David Jordan Patteson and his daughter Susan Elizabeth Patteson, neither of whom left issue.

VI. FRANCES PATTESON, who married Richard C. Gilliam, and had issue: Richard H. Gilliam; Eliza Ann Gilliam; and Mary Gilliam, who married her first cousin David Nelson Patteson.

VII. SARAH PATTESON, who married Major Edward Branch, and had issue: David Benjamin Estopher Branch; Mary Branch, who married her first cousin David Henry Branch; and Elizabeth Ann Branch.

VIII. NANCY PATTESON, who married William Friend, and had issue: Martha M. Friend, who married, first, J. M. Johnston, and, second, T. U. Dudley.

IX. ELIZA PATTESON, who married Samuel Austin, but left no issue.

COLONEL DAVID PATTESON thus left no descendants in the male line. The family name was, however, perpetuated among his descendants by the marriage of his daughter Martha with James A. Patteson, her first cousin once removed.

He was the younger son of JAMES PATTESON, the son of David—compare page 156. This James Patteson, as has been said, was born in New Kent county 10 February 1722-3. He eventually settled in Chesterfield county, where he resided until his death in 1767. As his will shows, he also owned lands in Amherst and Cumberland counties.

The will of James Patteson, dated 23 February 1767, was recorded in Chesterfield in the May of the same year. It will be noted that David Patteson, Jr—afterward Colonel David Patteson—is a witness to the document, showing that he had by this settled in Chesterfield, and was in all probability living with his uncle, the testator. A copy of the will is appended:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, Amen: I, JAMES PATTESON of the County of Chesterfield, being in perfect sence and memory, but knowing the uncertainty of this life, do make this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following:

"I give my Soul into the Arms of Jesus Christ my Redeemer, and my Body to the Earth, to be buried at the direction of my Ex'rs, whom I shall herein after mention; and as for what worldly Estate God hath been pleased to bless me with, I give in manner and form following:

"I lend unto my well belov'd wife Mary, during her life, all that Tract of Land on James River that I purchased of Wm Byrd, Esq; and after her decease I give and bequeath unto my son Nelson Patteson the said Tract of Land, conta'ing seven hundred and thirty-five acres, more or less, to him and his heirs forever.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Nelson Patteson all that Tract of Land on Appamatox River, containing four hundred Acres more or less, which I purchased of Hutchens Burton, (known by the name of let alone), to him and his heirs and Assigns forever.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Nelson Patteson all that Tract of Land on James River, containing four hundred acres more or less, in Cumberland County, that I purchased of David Patteson, to him and his heirs forever.

"Item, I give and bequeath to my son Nelson Patteson all that Tract of Land on James River, containing four hundred acres more or less, in Amherst County, that I purchased of Hutchens Burton and Robert Williamson, to him and his heirs forever.

"Item, I give to my daughter Sarah Patteson one negro Girl named Judey and her Increase, to her and her heirs forever.

"My will and desire is that, after all my just debts are paid, that the remainder part of my Estate be kept together by my Ex'rs, to be made the most of during my wife's widowhood; that then in case my wife should marry, my will and desire is that all my slaves, Stock and Household

furniture, with the profits and increase of my estate, after maintaining my wife and Children to that time, shall be equally divided among my wife and two children, Sarah and Nelson, and their heirs forever; except my wife's part, which she shall only Inherit during her life; and after her decease I give her part of my Estate to be equally divided among my two children Sarah and Nelson.

"My will and desire is that, in Case either of my Children shou'd come of Age or married, and my wife remaining a Widow or being deceas'd, that then my Estate as before mentioned shall be equally divided between my Wife and two Children, or among my said two Children Sarah and Nelson (as the Case shall so happen) and their Heirs forever.

"My Wife Mary now believing herself to be with Child, my will and desire is: that if she brings forth a Boy, he shall have an equal part of all my Estate; but if a Girl, she share an equal part of everything except my Land.

"My will and desire is that my Estate shall not be apprais'd.

"And Lastly, I do declare this to be my last will and Testament, revoking all other wills by me made; and do appoint and ordain my well belov'd wife Mary Executrix, and my friend Thomas Prosser and Charles Patteson (son of David Patteson) Executors, of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have affixed my hand and seal, the twenty-third day of February One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

JAMES PATTESON (*Seal*)

"Signed, Seal'd and Acknowledged to be the last Will and Testament of James Patteson in presence off: (*Signed*) James Ball, David Patteson, Jun'r, George Rowland."

James Patteson and his wife, Mary Nelson, had issue:

I. SARAH PATTESON, of whose marriage and issue no record has been preserved.

II. NELSON PATTESON, born 8 January 1762, died 4 March 1824, who married Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Bernard

Markham, and removed to Tennessee, living near the present Pulaski, and left issue there. His children subsequently went west, and record of them has been lost.

III. JAMES A. PATTESON, born just after his father's death, 10 August 1767.

JAMES A. PATTESON, as has been previously said, married his cousin Martha Patteson—on 13 March 1794. His will, dated 28 September 1815, was recorded in Chesterfield 14 April 1817. A copy is appended:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, Amen: I, JAMES A. PATTESON of Chesterfield County, being sick and weak of body, but of perfect sence and sound memory, and knowing that this life is very uncertain, and that all men are born to die, do make and ordain this writing to be my last will and testament, in manner and form following:

“My soul I give to God my maker, hoping and trusting to receive remission of my offences and to inherit life everlasting; my body to be decently buried at the discretion of my executrix, whom I shall hereafter appoint.

“I give unto my beloved wife Martha two negroes, viz’t, Nancy and her son Minor; three horses, which she may choose; the riding carriage and harness; one half the stock of cattle, hoggs and sheep, as also one half the household and kitchen furniture of every description whatever: to her and her heirs forever; conditions however, that she do give to some one or more of our children the slaves aforementioned.

“I also lend unto my said wife, during her natural life, the tract of land whereon I now live, together with five negroes, which she may choose; however, five acres of land are to be reserved out of said tract adjoining the same quantity convey’d to me by the late Wm Browne, deceased; which same ten ac’s is to remain as a seat for mills or other works: one half the interest in the same I do hereby direct my executrix and executors shall convey to the heirs and representatives of the late Joseph Browne, dec’d; the afore mentioned five acres of land it is meant should be laid off by running

a paralel line with the five acres laid out by Browne for me.

"It is my will and desire that all the remaining part of my estate of every description, both real and personal shall be sold on such terms as my Executrix and Ex't's shall deem most advantageous: out of such sales I give to each of my five young Children (Vizt, Henry, David, Samuel, John and Sary Ann) the sum of one thousand dollars: after these legacies the remaining part of my estate I do will and direct to be divided between my six Children, Vizt., William, Henry, David, Samuel, John and Sary Ann.

"My will and desire is that the legacy of one thousand dollars each, and all other moneys which may fall to my five young children, shall be, as soon as may be, laid out in bank stock for their use: that said Legacies be paid them when they shall arrive at lawful age or be married; but in case of the death of either of my said five children before they are entitled to their dividends, that such shares shall be equally divided between the survivors.

"It now is my particular injunction that particular attention be paid to the education of my children.

"Lastly, I leave my beloved wife Martha executrix, and my son William and friend David Patteson executors, of this my last will and testament, revoking all others. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 28th of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JAMES A. PATTESON (*Seal*)

"Witness: ——— (*No Signature*)

"*In Chesterfield county court 1817, April the 14th: This writing, purpo'ting to be the last will and testament of James A. Patteson, deceased, was presented; and it being proved by the testimony of James W. Winfree and Samuel Patteson that the signature to the same is in the hand writing of the said James A. Patteson, deceased,—It was thereupon ordered that the same be recorded as the last will and testament of the said decedent. Martha Patteson, executrix named, by writing under her hand duly attested, and William A. Pat-*

teson and David Patteson, executors named therein, personally, relinquished their right to qualify as such; which is ordered to be entered of record; and on the motion of the said William A. Patteson and David Patteson, who entered into bond with security conditioned as the law directs, and took the oath required, a certificate is granted them for obtaining letters of administration, in due form with the said will annexed, to the said decedent. *Teste Parke Poindexter, C.*"

"**M**AY 7th 1817: In pursuance to the annexed order we the undersigned do hereby certify that we have inventoried and appraised the estate of JAMES A. PATTESON, dec'd, to the amount of ten thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-five cents, as shown by the within inventory and statement. Given under our hands, this day and date above written. (*Signed*) William Fisher, Jordon Smith, James Martin.

"*In Chesterfield county court, 1817, May 12th: This Inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of James A. Patteson, dec'd was returned, and ordered to be recorded. Teste Parke Poindexter, C.*"

Meanwhile, on 14 April 1817, William A. Patteson, David Patteson, Colonel Thomas Branch, James W. Winfree and Samuel Patteson had entered into bond for \$20,000, as securities for William A. Patteson and David Patteson. the executors.

JAMES A. PATTESON, as has been said, married his cousin Martha Patteson. She survived him by more than twenty years: and her will, dated 26 January 1839, with codicil added 3 February 1839, and recorded in Chesterfield 11 March 1839, orders simply that her estate be divided equally among her children.

James A. Patteson and his wife, Martha Patteson, had issue:

I. WILLIAM ANDERSON PATTESON, born 1795 of whom an account is deferred.

II. DAVID J. PATTESON, born 17 February 1798, died 1 October 1801.

III. JAMES HENRY PATTESON, born 26 July 1800, who died unmarried in 1832.

IV. AGNES M. PATTESON, born 1802. died in 1805.

V. MARY E. PATTESON, born 1804, died 1815.

VI. DAVID NELSON PATTESON, born 1806, who married his first cousin Mary Gilliam, and had issue: Gilliam Patteson; Sarah Frances Patteson, who never married; Mary Patteson, who married ——— Beale; and Robert Patteson, who died unmarried.

VII. SAMUEL AUSTIN PATTESON, born 1810, of whom an account is deferred: compare page 182.

VIII. JOHN J. PATTESON, born 1812, who died unmarried.

IX. SARAH ANN PATTESON, born 1814, who married Captain William Weisiger; for their issue, compare page 185.

WILLIAM ANDERSON PATTESON, the oldest child of James A. Patteson, was born 10 January 1795, and died 11 May 1870—although, curiously enough, his tombstone, at Hollywood Cemetery, in Richmond, Virginia, gives the date as 13 May 1871. The following appeared in the *Richmond Daily Enquirer*, of 12 May 1870:

“THIS CITY loses one of its most venerable as well as best citizens in the death of Dr. WILLIAM A. PATTESON, who died yesterday morning. He was a native of Chesterfield county, and was in his seventy-fifth year at the time of his death, being born 10 January 1795. He was a graduate of medicine of the celebrated College of Philadelphia, of the class of 1815, and a pupil of RUSH and PHYSIC and their distinguished colleagues. He took up the practise of his profession in Manchester in 1817. Being very popular in his county, he was elected a member of the House of Delegates for several sessions, two of them being the famous sessions of 1831-2 and 1832-3, when such men

as GHOLSON, DRUMGOOLE, BRODNAX, JOHN THOMPSON BROWN, SHELL, CHAPMAN JOHNSON and others figured in the Legislature of Virginia. In this body he was universally respected for his discretion and sound judgment.

"Dr. PATTESON married, on 8 April 1819, Miss ANNE OBEDIENCE TURPIN HARRIS, but lost his wife many years ago. Mrs. PATTESON was a daughter of the late Major JOHN HARRIS of "Norwood", in Powhatan county.

"Dr. PATTESON came to reside in Richmond, in 1836, and continued the active pursuit of his profession until within a year or two, when his advanced age compelled him to withdraw from practise, save for a limited extent.

"He held at one time the very high dignity of 'Grand Master of Masons of Virginia' and at his death was one of the most esteemed of the ancient and honorable order to which he belonged.

"Professionally Dr. PATTESON gave the highest proof of skill and fidelity, in the trust and affection with which his patients ever regarded him. He was a gentleman of the old school, graceful in manner, uniformly polite and dignified; observing the demeanor which never failed him to elicit that politeness and deference toward himself which he extended to others. The noble 'old school', so often referred to, had no truer disciple; and there can be no fitter social example for the young of these days than the virtues and dignified courtesies of the men that belonged to it.

"But there were other traits of this venerable gentleman which won for him the respect and love of the circle in which he moved. He was one of the justest of men, as well as one of the most ardent in his friendships and family affections.

"The manly, courteous and sage representatives of the post-revolutionary era are rapidly passing away. It is painful to behold how their numbers are reduced, and their value increases as their ranks are thinned. Dr. PATTESON vacates his chair in the narrowing circle, and departs with the regrets and benedictions of society. May he rest in peace!"

In the next issue of the same journal is recorded a meeting

of the physicians of Richmond, at the City Hall, their election of Dr. Dove as chairman, and Dr. Upshur as secretary, and their passage of the following resolutions of regret, as drawn up by Dr. Haxall:

"THE MEDICAL profession of Richmond is again called upon to record the death of one of its most valued members, Dr. WM. A. PATTESON, who for more than fifty years added dignity and lustre to our calling, and who now in the fullness of time has gone down to the tomb. We who survive him, and who vividly remember his many virtues, desire now to pay our final tribute of respect to his memory.

"During his long professional career Dr. PATTESON gave to this community, for whose welfare he faithfully labored, a noble example of the truly useful and skillful Physician. Patient in observation, bold in action, and lofty in integrity, his character, rich in all the attributes which adorn humanity, will be regarded with pride by his associates, whose grief at his loss is alleviated by the fact that he died an exemplary Christian in full fellowship with the Church of which he has been a member for two years. *Therefore,—*

"Resolved 1st, That we desire to testify our appreciation of our departed friend, by attending his funeral in a body, and by wearing the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"Resolved 2d, That the newspapers of the city be requested to publish these proceedings in their respective issues, and that the secretary of this meeting send a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

JNO. N. UPSHUR. M. D., *Secretary.*"

WILLIAM ANDERSON PATTESON, as has been recorded, married, on 8 April 1819, Anne Obedience Turpin Harris, who died 30 August 1837. Various considerations combine to prevent a discussion here of the Harris lineage; but, as has been said, she

was a daughter of Major John Harris of "Norwood." The latter took part in the Revolution, being appointed ensign of the First Virginia Regiment, 11 February 1781, and second lieutenant in September 1781: and was transferred, 9 November 1782, to Baylor's Consolidated Regiment of Dragoons, wherein he served till the close of the war. William Anderson Patteson and Anne Obedience Turpin Harris had issue:

I. James Anderson Patteson, born 8 January 1820, died 2 April 1905, who married on 25 January 1846, Eliza Randolph McCaw, born 16 April 1825, died 21 September 1909, and had issue:

(1) William McCaw Patteson, born 3 December 1846, who died unmarried, 3 February 1894.

(2) Anne Harris Patteson, unmarried, born 12 March 1849.

(3) James Anderson Patteson, born 30 April 1851, died 26 February 1915, who married Ada Smith Beall, in 1851, but had no issue.

(4) Henry Burr Patteson, born 17 October 1853, died 24 October 1907, who married Adele Hognet, but had no issue.

(5) Elizabeth Leigh Patteson, born 6 April 1855, who died 24 January 1857.

(6) Randolph Patteson, born 21 December 1857, who died 25 June 1866.

(7) Virginia Patteson, born 8 February 1860, who married Henry Clay Adams, on 27 November 1901, but has no issue.

(8) Mary McCaw Patteson, born 2 July 1862, who married Andrew Jackson Fox, on 18 December 1890, and had issue: Dorothy Fox, born 20 April 1892; William Patteson Fox, born 4 April 1894, died 24 January 1896; Andrew Jackson Fox, born 26 June 1898; Seymour Nelson Fox, born 15 December 1900; and Virginia Mary Fox, born 1 May 1903.

(9) Francis Lister Hawkes Patteson, unmarried, born 13 August 1868.

(10) Eliza Randolph Patteson, born 25 August 1872, who married Herbert Noble, on 5 December 1895, and has issue: Herbert Noble, born 5 February 1904; and Leston Noble, born 22 December 1905.

II. Mary Louisa Patteson, born 1822, who died in 1823.

III. Delia Ann Patteson, born 1824, died 1 June 1891, who married Dr. James Brown McCaw, (born 12 July 1823, died 12 August 1906), and had issue:

(1) Anne Patteson McCaw, born 22 February 1846, died 17 May 1882, who married Dr. James Dunlop Moncure, and had issue: Gabrielle Brooke Moncure; James Dunlop Moncure; and William Anderson Patteson Moncure.

(2) William Reid McCaw, born 14 December 1847, died 11 November 1888, who married Lavinia Ragland, and had issue: James Brown McCaw, who married Alice Moore, (*and has issue: James Brown McCaw; and Alice McCaw*); Mary McCaw, who married Horace S. Hawes, (*and has issue: Mary McCaw Hawes; and Anne Sterling Hawes*); and Anne McCaw, who married Tazewell Taylor, (*and has issue: Tazewell Taylor; and William McCaw Taylor*).

(3) James Henry McCaw, born 2 August 1849, who died unmarried in April 1887.

(4) Elizabeth McCaw, born 9 October 1851, who married Dr. Christopher Tompkins, and has issue: Delia Patteson Tompkins; Ellen Wilkins Tompkins; James McCaw Tompkins; Elizabeth Tompkins, who married John B. Parrish, (*and has issue: John B. Parrish*); William Frazer Tompkins; and Mary Bedford Tompkins.

(5) Ellen Taliaferro McCaw, who married Charles Davenport, and has issue: Isaac Davenport; Ellen McCaw Davenport, who married Henry Wiremond Cooke, (*and has issue: Eleanor Cooke; Henry Wiremond Cooke; and Virginia Fennimore Cooke*); and Delia Patteson Davenport, who married Richard Carrington.

(6) Thomas Wilcox McCaw, born 27 November 1855,

who married Nina Pizzini, and had issue: Ethel McCaw, who married Philip Tillinghast Post; Mary McCaw; and Dorothy McCaw.

(7) David McCaw, born 24 December 1857, who died unmarried 6 February 1915.

(8) Walter Drew McCaw, unmarried, born 10 February 1863.

(9) Mary McCaw, born 18 August 1865, who married Dabney Herndon Maury, and has issue: Dabney Herndon Maury.

IV. John Harris Patteson, born 1826, who died in 1830.

V. William Anderson Patteson, born 1828, who likewise died in boyhood.

VI. Martha Louise Patteson, born 19 June 1831, died 23 April 1908, who married, on 3 December 1856, James Read Branch, (born 28 July 1828, died 2 July 1869), and had issue:

(1) Sarah Read Branch, born 9 October 1857, who married George Brockenbrough McAdams, on 6 November 1878, and had issue: Thomas Branch McAdams, born 12 November 1879, who married Edna Harris McLure, on 9 October 1906, (and had issue: Sarah Reade McAdams, born 20 July 1907, died 23 June 1908; Edna Wiley McAdams, born 15 June 1909; and Louise Brockenbrough McAdams, born 27 September 1912); and Louise Brockenbrough McAdams, born 25 October 1885, who married, first, Robert Walter Withers, on 19 January 1909, (and had issue: Louise Withers, born 31 December 1909), and married, second, Phillip St. George Cooke, on 4 November 1914.

(2) Anne Harris Branch, born 31 December 1859, died 14 February 1915, who married Dr. Robert Gamble Cabell, on 14 November 1877, and had issue: James Branch Cabell, born 14 April 1879, who, as recorded on page 137, married Priscilla Bradley, on 8 November 1913, (and has issue: Ballard Hartwell Cabell, born 25 August 1915); Robert

Gamble Cabell, born 27 April 1881, who married Maude Campbell Morgan, on 24 February 1910; and John Lottier Cabell, born 27 February 1883, who married Anna Elizabeth Bell, on 23 April 1913.

(3) Elizabeth Halsted Branch, born 4 July 1861, who married Walter Russell Bowie, on 16 November 1881, and had issue: Walter Russell Bowie, born 8 October 1882, who married Jean Laverack, on 29 September 1909, (*and has issue: Jean Laverack Bowie, born 22 November 1910; and Beverley Munford Bowie, born 5 December 1914*); and Martha Louise Patteson Bowie, born 29 July 1884, who married Melville Campbell Branch, on 29 March 1910, (*and has issue: Mary Babbott Branch, born 3 January 1911; Melville Campbell Branch, born 16 February 1913; and Thomas Branch, born 26 July 1915*).

(4) James Ransom Branch, born 14 December 1863, who married Mary Lilian Hubball, on 28 October 1885, and had issue: James Robinson Branch, born 23 July 1886, died 7 November 1905; Mary Cooke Branch, born 21 December 1887, who married Thomas Burton Snead, on 19 April 1911; and Allen Talbot Branch, born 20 February 1890, died 1 July 1890.

(5) Mary Cooke Branch, born 16 September 1866, who married Beverley Bland Munford, on 22 November 1893, and had issue: Mary Safford Munford, born 22 November 1895; and Beverley Bland Munford, born 26 February 1899.

VII. Thomas Adkins Patteson, born 25 February 1834, died 26 July 1903, who married, on 23 February 1860, Georgina McCaw, (born 31 July 1837, died 6 October 1909), and had issue:

(1) Edward Rollins Patteson, born 19 April 1862, who died 2 November 1907.

(2) Thomas Adkins Patteson, unmarried, born 11 October 1863.

(3) Caroline Cecilia Patteson, born 9 July 1866, who died 26 July 1871.

(4) Herbert Logan Patteson.

(5) Malcolm Douglas Patteson, who married Clara M. Judson.

(6) Georgina McCaw Patteson.

(7) A son, who died in infancy.

(8) Robert Rickarby Patteson, who died unmarried, 13 April 1908.

(9) Ethel Patteson, who married, on 5 February 1910, Gustave Quintard Schaumann.

(10) William Anderson Patteson, who died in boyhood.

SAMUEL AUSTIN PATTESON, the fifth son and seventh child of James A. Patteson, (compare page 175), was born 14 April 1810, and died 20 September 1860. *The Richmond Daily Enquirer*, for 22 September 1860, contained the following:

“**I**T IS our sad duty to record the death of Dr. SAMUEL A. PATTESON of Chesterfield. He died at his residence in Manchester on Thursday evening at 7:10 o'clock. The deceased bore, through a long professional career, a most enviable reputation as a physician, while, as a man, no one enjoyed to a higher degree the confidence of the community in which he lived. Dr. PATTESON was possessed of very fine talents, highly cultivated, most courteous manners, the nicest sense of honor, and a warm heart ever ready to relieve the wants or palliate the sufferings of all who appealed to his aid. He was devoted to his family, a fast friend, and a most useful citizen. His profession has lost an ornament, his community a liberal contributor to its general weal, and his family a member whose exalted domestic virtues were conspicuous among many noble qualities belonging to a character illustrated by extraordinary features of rigor, excellence and worth. Peace to his ashes!”

SAMUEL AUSTIN PATTESON married, first, Mary Harris, another daughter of Major John Harris of “Norwood” (compare page 178); but by this marriage there were no

children. He married, second, in June 1846, Hypatia Harris McRae, daughter of Colin McRae, and had issue:

I. Mary Patteson, born 1 May 1847, who married Benjamin Boisseau Weisiger, on 22 December 1869, and had issue:

(1) Ernest Patteson Weisiger, born 21 October 1870, who married Annie Belle Parker, on 9 April 1895, and has issue: Benjamin Boisseau Weisiger, born 11 February 1896; John Parker Weisiger, born 9 September 1897; and Ernest Patteson Weisiger, born 8 July 1900.

(2) Gertrude Weisiger, born 7 November 1872, who married Everett Eugene Early, on 3 October 1907, and has issue: Benjamin Weisiger Early, born 25 March 1909; and Mary Patteson Early, born 5 May 1913.

(3) Ellen Boisseau Weisiger, born 17 August 1875.

(4) Florence Page Weisiger, born 21 January 1878, who died 22 February 1885.

(5) Mary Patteson Weisiger, born 21 April 1880.

(6) Wilbur Kent Weisiger, born 13 November 1882.

(7) Marguerite Weisiger, born 14 March 1887.

(8) Louisa Page Weisiger, born 22 October 1892.

II. James Henry Patteson, born 2 May 1849, who married Mary Franklin Williamson, on 22 February 1876, and had issue:

(1) Samuel Austin Patteson, unmarried, born 17 January 1877.

(2) Matilda McCaw Patteson, born 10 July 1878, who married Herbert Spencer, on 4 September 1907, and has issue: Herbert Spencer, born 4 August 1910.

(3) Wilson Pickrell Patteson, born 4 December 1879, who married Cornelia Owen, on 3 January 1907, and has issue: Moncure Perkins Patteson, born 3 December 1907; Lucia Broadnax Patteson, born 20 February 1910; Wilson Pickrell Patteson, born 22 July 1912; and Harry Owen Patteson, born 4 March 1915.

(4) James Henry Patteson, born 13 November 1881, who married Mary Richmond Wiley, on 19 January 1910, and

had issue: a son, born 22 February 1911, who died 1 March 1911; James Henry Patteson, born 28 October 1912; John Garrett Patteson, born 17 February 1914; and Garland Wiley Patteson, born 5 March 1915.

(5) John Garrett Patteson, born 28 November 1883, who died 25 August 1899.

(6) Mary Williamson Patteson, born 9 August 1887, who married H. Watkins Ellerson, on 16 April 1912, and has issue: Mary Patteson Ellerson, born 11 February 1914; and Ida Roy Ellerson, born 11 September 1915.

(7) George Pickrell Patteson, unmarried, born 23 March 1894.

III. Ruth Patteson, born 24 June 1851, who married William Hallett Aborn, on 12 October 1878, and has issue:

(1) Samuel Patteson Aborn, born 4 July 1883, who married Laura Marshall, on 8 November 1910.

(2) Katherine Page Aborn, born 31 January 1886.

(3) William Henry Aborn, born 29 November 1887.

(4) Ruth Hallett Aborn, born 24 February 1892.

IV. Martha Rebecca Patteson, born in 1853, who died in infancy.

V. Martha Rebecca Patteson, unmarried, born 30 May 1855.

VI. Anne Harris Patteson, born 11 September 1857, who married Thomas Maurice Miller, on 21 September 1887, and has issue:

(1) Gay Langhorne Miller, born 15 August 1888, who married Richard Fox Reid, on 21 May 1912.

(2) John Maurice Miller, unmarried, born 1 May 1891.

(3) Willis Dance Miller, unmarried, born 31 January 1893.

(4) Thomas Royall Miller, born 5 July 1897.

VII. Sarah Gay Patteson, unmarried, born 14 January 1860.

SARAH ANN PATTESON, born 1814, the youngest daughter of James A. Patteson, (compare page 175), married Captain William Weisiger. It has proven impossible to trace her descendants satisfactorily, but she had issue:

I. JAMES HENRY WEISIGER, who married Paulina Hatcher, and died in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1871, having had, with other issue: Benjamin Weisiger; and Peter Hatcher Weisiger.

II. WILLIAM WEISEGER, whose descendants, if any exist, are unascertained.

III. SAMUEL PATTESON WEISIGER, who married Mary Belle Hatcher, and died in Augusta, Georgia, in 1894, having had issue: Bernard Weisiger; Stanley Weisiger, Clare Weisiger; and Helen Weisiger.

IV. MARTHA WEISIGER, who died in infancy.

V. AGNES WEISIGER, who died in infancy.

VI. DAVID JORDAN WEISIGER, who married Elizabeth Owen, and had issue: Graham Patteson Weisiger; and Elizabeth Weisiger, who married —— Lair.

VII. IRVIN WEISIGER, who married Kate Wyatt, and had issue: Garrett Weisiger; and Margaret Weisiger.

VIII. ADDISON WEISIGER, who married Anne Penell, and had issue: Sarah Patteson Weisiger, who married Dr. Merritt W. Healy; Anne Wilde Weisiger; John Weisiger; and Addison Weisiger.

IX. BERNARD WEISIGER, who died unmarried, 20 December 1869.

NOTE AS TO THE DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD
WADDILL OF AMHERST

RICHARD WADDILL, the third son of Edmund Waddill, Senior, as has been said, (compare pages 147 and 153) removed from Charles City to Amherst county, where he died 24 September 1864. Richard Waddill married, on 1 May 1849, Martha Isabella Jordon (born 2 January 1830, died 20 November 1914), and had issue:

I. Rebecca Roads Waddill, born 9 March 1851, who married Cubus Whitehead, on 2 August 1871, and had issue:

- (1) Virginia Isabella Whitehead, born 9 May 1872.
- (2) Henry Anne Whitehead, born 11 March 1874.
- (3) Laura Estelle Whitehead, born 30 April 1876.
- (4) Wade Hampton Whitehead, born 23 January 1879.
- (5) Fleming Bartholomew Whitehead, born 30 August 1881.
- (6) Julia O'Neill Whitehead, born 3 May 1884.
- (7) Seth Landon Whitehead, born 22 October 1886.
- (8) Littleberry Waddill Whitehead, born 31 May 1889.
- (9) Little May Whitehead, born 12 May 1893, died 16 October 1905.
- (10) John Cary Whitehead, born 22 June 1896.

II. Margaret Virginia Waddill, born 21 September 1852, who married Sefus Whitehead, on 5 March 1874, and has issue:

- (1) Thomas Hilton Whitehead, born 28 November 1878.
- (2) Robert Whitehead, born 28 February 1885.
- (3) Ford Whitehead, born 8 May 1888.
- (4) Jennie Wren Whitehead, born 23 June 1893.

III. Thomas Jordon Waddill, born 12 July 1854, who married Sallie Belle Tucker, on 18 February 1880, and had issue:

- (1) Ethel Louise Waddill, born 31 December 1880, who married Rudolph Hatley Wright, on 20 September 1905.

(2) Richard William Waddill, born 3 July 1882, who died 3 September 1907.

(3) Carrie Isabella Waddill, born 27 November 1883, who married Raymond Dillard, on 22 October 1907, and has issue: Richard Waddill Dillard, born 17 July 1909; Frances Isabella Dillard, born 1 September 1912; and Mary Louise Dillard, born 20 March 1915.

(4) Mary Lillian Waddill, born 24 December 1885, who married Woodford Beverly Henley, on 16 March 1910.

(5) Charles Thomas Waddill, born 6 May 1888.

IV. Charles Cundiff Waddill, born 24 April 1856, who married Willie Anne Harvey, on 4 January 1882, and has issue:

(1) Vera Otelia Waddill, born 5 March 1887, who married William Nelson Hill, on 6 May 1908, and has issue: Frank Cecil Hill, born 10 February 1909.

(2) William Tribble Waddill, born 20 November 1888.

(3) Claudie Pearl Waddill, born 24 June 1892, who married Benjamin Hill, on 23 July 1914.

(4) Murrell Goldman Waddill, born 31 May 1898.

V. Mary Susan Waddill, born 19 September 1859, who died unmarried 21 October 1895.

VI. William Edmund Waddill, born 14 December 1861, who married Ora Harvey, on 11 November 1891, and has issue:

(1) Leslie Hopewell Waddill, born 4 May 1893.

(2) Whorton Enzell Waddill, born 28 August 1895.

(3) Ora Isabel Waddill, born 20 October 1900.

VII. Agnes Hatcher Waddill, born 1 January 1863, who married John Hiram Quinn, on 31 August 1886, and has issue:

(1) Sarah Isabella Quinn, born 21 June 1887, who married James Mundy Dillard, on 22 October 1912, and has issue: John Hiram Quinn, born 17 August 1914.

(2) Margaret Virginia Quinn, born 28 October 1889, who married Thomas Edward Marshall, on 21 October 1914, and has issue: Thomas Edward Marshall, born 7 September 1915.

(3) Samuel Waddill Quinn, born 18 May 1891.

(4) Gordon Worthington Quinn, born 15 March 1894.

(5) Frank Stringfellow Quinn, born 12 May 1896.

(6) Agnes Louise Quinn, born 2 August 1898.

(7) James Hiram Quinn, born 31 March 1903.

EXPLICIT LIBELLUS DE MAJORIBUS ET
MATRIMONIIS EORUM: MAJORA
FACIUNT MAJORES

